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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

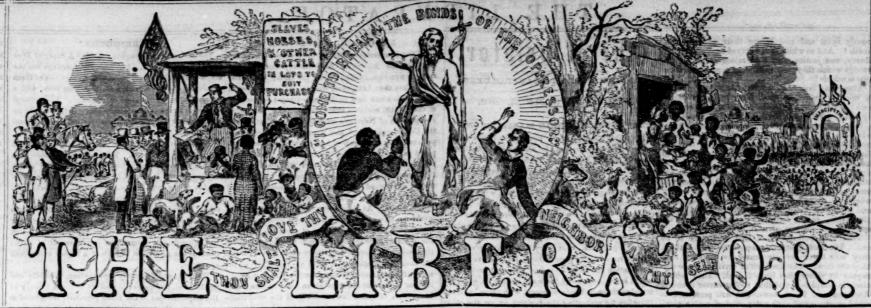
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In The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the Lints of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, ED-QUINOT, EDMEND JACKSON, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

zouse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, EWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must realk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-ereatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 47.

MM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1561.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Southern slavery, as a rule, is the mildest and em of labor in the world, and es, without Abolition temptation, are the the states, must happy and contented laborers. But, granting it he character attributed to it by the Abolitionists, it is even in comparison with Abolitionism, most There is not an evil to character sintly and hoty. There is not an evil to character and home, to society or country, attributed to slavery, by an ignorant or lying press, that Abolitionism does not produce a hundredfold. It is the lie of modern politics, the falsehood of modern philosopy, the apostasy of modern civilization. If ever men deserved the doom which Benedict Arnold escaped, W. H. Seward, Horace Greeley, Charles Sunner, Wendell Phillips, and their abettors, political and clerical, are the men. And yet, Southernmen, and patriotic Northernmen, too, who are determined to resist the demon of Abolition in every firm, and to make no compromise with the insidians monster, and who simply contend for the Constitution of their country, and the Union based upon it, are denounced sometimes by Southern men as fire-exters, extremists, ultraists and disunionists! ed the doom which Benedict Arnold eshame on the ignoble souls who thus attempt to

Same on the ignoble souls who thus attempt to weight the public confidence in reference to the montrous iniquity of Abolitionism!

This indirect support of the Abolitionists has due more to embolden them in their aggressions than anything else. Even now, Lincoln's organ at Cheaga, John Wentworth's paper, boldly advocates the overthrow of slavery in the States as the doctrine of the Republican party, and shames the Republican leaders who are too timid to avow it. It lien leaders who are too timid to avow it. It motes Lincoln's language, embodying the same sen-ment. But so far as we can see, nothing but de-eat, and the election of an Abelitionist, will ever teach Southern men, and constitutional men generally, the lessons of patriotism and political wisdom.
United, Black Republicanism could be easily defated. The people are willing to unite, but the demagogues and office-seekers, who curse the counwill not let them. And thus we are divided into three parties, when we ought to be one; just as the Jews were divided into irreconcilable factions then Jerusalem and the temple were tottering to when Jerusalem and the temple were tottering to their fall. Our country has fallen upon evil times, and nothing but the providence of God can save us, for vain is the help of man. While Christian men-should use all the political means in their power, the present should be a time of general humiliation and prayer .- New Orleans Advocate.

SECESSION MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

A report is given of a great meeting of the citizens, over which the resigned Judge of the U.S. District Court for South Carolina, presided, assisted by one hundred and eighty-three Vice Presidents, all titled and professional men. Ex-Judge Magrath, upon taking the chair, made a brief address, the leading points of which were as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS: If in the rush of great events, ich surround and excite us, there could be left room for emotion of a mere personal character, it would arise in my bosom this night, in being honored with the proud distinction of presiding over the present meeting. We do, indeed, live in a momentous period of our history—in the infancy of our national existence, but, unlike other young nations, we enjoy a high f civilization and development. We are about to sever the relations that have so long existed between ourselves and this Federal Union, and to create a new existence for ourselves. We do so to obtain guaranties that those privileges transmitted by our guaranties that those privileges transmitted by our forefathers of the Revolution—those privileges which have been denied, torn and wrested from us—shall be secured to our friends and our posterity. However varied, they have but one element, one grand fundamental principle pervading the whole, and that is equality of political rights.

The Legislature of South Carolina, with a unanimity beyond all precedent, has determined to call a Convention of the people of South Carolina. It is true the object of this Convention is not declared, but it is known by all people, viz.: \(\frac{1}{2}\) The instant dissolu-

it is known by all people, viz.: The instant dissolu-tion of the Union. How far South Carolina has dis-charged her obligations as a member of this Union, it is not for me to say. This is the office of the future ot for me to say. This is the office of the future orian. But I will undertake to say, that posterity will find no acts of hers that will bring a blush to the

cheek of her sons; nothing done by her that she or her children will have cause to wish undone. When we consider the contests for freedom which we meet on the pages of history, we find struggles of subjects against kings, and slaves against their masters. But our contest is one of a very different char-acter; it is a contest of freemen, who demand guaran-tees for their rights—freemen who have lived free,

and will die free.

I believe that your contest will be a peaceful one: I believe that your contest will be a peaceful one: your consciousness of truth and justice will secure you the remedies you seek without suffering. But if it be otherwise, if the spoiler ravage her coasts, sack her cities and villages, and waste her fair fields—yet the State of South Carolina shall be redeemed, cost what it may. And if through that contest she shall come cut mutilated and scarred, yet will those of her sons who survive, bow down before her, love and worship her more than any political mother in Christendom.

The resolutions, which were passed unanimously, were offered by J. Pringle Smith, and supported in ardent speeches by John Lomens, L. M. Spratt, R. Barawell Rhett, James Conner, Esq., the resigned U. S. District Attorney, B. B. Carroll, and J. D. De Bow, of the Commercial Review. The latter speaker referred to the opinion of John Randolph, concerning the poisson which was hidden in the Conerning the poison which was hidden in the Constitution at its adoption. He reviewed the gradual and steady development of that poison up to the point which has compelled the South to act in self-defence. He closed with an impressive exhibition of the resources of the South, and of the brilliant prospects available. peets awaiting a new and independent government

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—We find in the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 1st inst., an account of the movements of General Bickley, President of the K. C. G.'s. The paper says:—

The order of the K. C. G.'s originated in the seep and settled hatred of the General to Abolitionists; and any mistaken philanthropist who could desire the freedom of the negro, even at the risk and shame of a servile insurrection. This hatred took possession of his bosom when he was only eleven possession of his bosom when he was only eleven years old, at which early age he saw his little brothers and sister murdered by blacks, during a servile insurection, urged on by Abolitionists. For thirty years he has nurtured those feelings, but it was only six years since he began to revolve the prospect of uniting the whole South into a friendly military body, which should at all times be prepared to resist the encroachments of the Abolition hordes of the North, and by conquest add more Slave Territory to the Union, thus equalizing Southern and Northern representation in the National Congress. The order now numbers 150,000 men, and is daily increasing in number, power, and influence. Fifty thousand men can be concentrated in ten days at any given Southern point. No movements against Mexico will be iven Southern point. No movements against co will be made until after the result of the

SELECTIONS.

Republican America.
It is the glory of the Republican party of the United States, that, representing the cause of liberty, and standing in the footsteps of the Republican fathers, it has crushed and ground to powder the Slave Power and its minions, in the North and in the South. (Applause.) And while we rejoice over the victory, may we not also rejoice over the noble manner in which we have won it? We have an appealed to no base passion of the human heart: we lower upon the matter of dismoins:

that shall be true to our principles. (Applause.) I trust that we are to have an administration that shall rally around it all that is liberty-loving and patriotic in America. Threats are made that the Union is to be dissolved, and we are told by the tolegath that a Massachusetts vessel in the harbor of Charleston has hoisted the Palmetto flag. (Voices—'Shame.') And we are told that that vessel is owned by the Cushings of Massachusetts. (Hisses and cries of 'Shame;' one voice exclaiming, 'It can't be true.') Well, gentlemen, I hope it is not true; but I shall not be surprised to learn that it is true, for I have observed, during the last few months, that there has been a very strong disposition to fuse between the professed lovers of the Union and the disunionists. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I say to the men of the South who have been threatening the dissolution of the Union, who are calling conventions, who are mounting blue cockades, Go on, if you dare! (Cheers, and cries of 'Good.') We intend to stand by the Constitution and by the Union, at any and every hazard, come what may (loud applause); and I say to those men of the South who are threatening to pull down the columns of the Union, that if they expect any aid in the free States among the cowardly men who have shrunk before their threats, they will be utterly disappointed. However these men may sympathies with, they cannot aid them, for they are powerless with, they cannot aid them, for they are powerless with, they cannot aid them, for they are powerless.

SELECTIONS.

SPEECR OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

The Republican Wide Awakes of Boston and vicinity made a brilliant demonstration and gathered and immense assemblage in Music Hall, on the evening of 9th inst. in commemoration of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. A mong the speakers were Charles W. Slack, Henry Wilson, Anson Bujlingame, Charles A. Phelps, John L. Swift, Richard Warren, and Joseph Story. Senator Wilson spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, — Wide Awakes: To-night we have assembled here to pour out our congratulations over the great national triumph of liberty in America. (Applause, and criss of 'Good.') The Republican party, representing the ease of equal, universal and impartial liberty, has won a glorious and brilliant victory, and Abraham Lincoln, its candidate, is President elect of the United States. (Applauses.) A party not six years old, representing the higher and better sentiments of the country, is now to take possession of the American government, and tochnight the policy of the Republic. (Cheers.) We have seen our country borne by the Slave Power farte and better sentiments of the country, is now to take possession of the American government, and tochnight the policy of the Republic. (Cheers.) We have seen our country borne by the Slave Power farte and criss of 'Good.')

That proud and haughty power, that used the Democratic party as its toof,—that proved its to incide the other and actives of 'Good.') And, gentlemen, come what may hereafter, that party, that to represent the work of the Charles of Good. And, gentlemen, come what may hereafter, that party never more rises in America. (Applause.) Perhaps the men who have active to the power is the provided by the Constitution of the United States, that, representing the cause of liber to provide a state in the Union, She assumes the position of a foreign enemy to the States and crise of 'Good.') And, gentlemen, come what may hereafter, that party never more rises in America. (Applause. in knowing. His election would constitute no rea-

noble manner in which we have won it? We have appealed to no base passion of the human heart; we have appealed to the reason, to the conscience, to all that is noblest in man; and the best and purest minds of our country have responded to our appeal, and are to-night rejoicing over the triumph of liberty. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, we have won power; we are to take possession of the federal government. I have the most undoubting confidence in the expacity, honor, integrity and devotion of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) I trust gentlemen, as we have won a victory by the bald and fearless promulgation of our principles, that we are to have an administration that shall be true to our principles. (Applause.) I trust that we are to have an administration that shall rally around it all that is liberty-loving and restriction and responsible to the constraint of the const

Lamar County, Texas, Sept., 1860.

Messrs. Harney, Hughes & Co.,—Seeing that the many rumors and reports which were circulated through our State a few months since, as to abolition emissaries, insurrection, &c., are being published and accredited by many of the papers in the older States, I desire, through the columns of your paper, to say to my friends in Kentucky, and to the public generally, that all such rumors are altogether public generally, that all such rumors are altogether unfounded. It is true, that during the exceedingly hot and dry weather of the past summer, there were many destructive fires in the State of Texas. The town of Henderson was nearly destroyed, that of Dallas greatly damaged, and some houses burned in other towns in different parts of the State. But the origin of these fires, as far as yet ascertained, was either from the ignition of matches, or some other accidental cause. I have not been able to learn of a single instance in which there was the slightest.

leaving for fear their negroes would be falsely accused of incendiarism, and hung; and others for fear they, as not being slaveholders, might be charged with being Abolitionists, and lynched.

He had been accused of being violent and abusive in his speeches, but he did not think he ought to be blamed, when forced to the wall, for striking out. He had buried his personal dislike to Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell, and was for either one of them to beat Lincoln. He said nothing in favor of Breckinridge, nothing for or against Douglas: but Mr. Bell had been with him on the Nebraska Bill, for which the people of Texas, three years ago, rebuke him, Sam Houston, but time has shown he was right. However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. "Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not!"

The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but lauded Benton, Clay and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust to

He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust to South Carolina and her doctrines.' EXPULSION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA --STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. WOOD. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

THE TEXAS 'PLOT' NO PLOT AT ALL.

In confirmation of the denials of abolitionist conspiracies in Texas, which have reached us from other quarters, we have now the following emphatic testimony from a resident in Texas, who writes to the Louisville Democrat:

LAMAR COUNTY, Texas, Sept., 1860.

LAMAR COUNTY, Texas, Sept., 1860.

in other towns in different parts of the State. But the origin of these lires, as far as yet accordance, was either from the ignition of matched, or some of any in the state of a stayle instance in which there was the slightest editor, that it was the work of an adultion can stay and the state of a stayle instance in which there was the slightest editor, that it was the work of an adultion can stay and the state of th

Some who are thereatoning to pail down the column of the Union, that if they expect any aid in the first of the Union, that if they expect any aid in the process of the Union, they will be attenty district, on the floor of the Sonate, by Jefferson with, they cannot all thems, for the Sonate, by Jefferson with, they cannot all thems, for the Sonate, by Jefferson with, they cannot all three, by Jefferson and the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, and the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, and the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, and the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, and the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, and the sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that time, Consideration, and the sonate of the Sonate of the Sonate, by Jefferson bear, that the sonate of t

MAINE SEAMEN FLAYED. The following communication appears in the Sa-Dealt with in Camden County ':-

'At a meeting of the citizens of Camden county, held on the 6th inst., at Jeffersonton, a committee was appointed to examine the brig Julia E. Arey, of Bangor, Maine, and collect proof in relation to certain charges made against her master, E. W. Ryder, and her second mate, Joseph E. Ryder, both of South Orrington, Maine. The committee executed that duty, and recently a partiaged meeting. ted that duty, and reported to an adjurned meeting of the citizens on the following day, and the prison-ers were brought before them.

The citizens of Camden county having deliberately resolved to hang the first Abolitionist they could convict, and not being satisfied with the evidence the beauty of the country of the c could convict, and not being satisfied with the evi-dence then before them, adjourned their meeting to the 8th inst., that all the evidence could be elicited, and they could calmly and quietly deliberate upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. A jury of twelve men, composed of our best citizens, was then empanneled, and the evidence under oath submitted. empanneled, and the evidence under oath submitted. It appears beyond doubt that a man, said to be a mulatto, has secretly passed through our county, representing to our negroes that Lincoln was to be elected, and that then they were to be prepared for a strike for freedom. It was also proved that the prisoners had held improper and dangerous conversation and intimacy with negroes; but the testimony not being sufficiently conclusive, the jury were compelled to render a verdict not to hang, but to flay the prisoners; to confine them in jail until their brig could be dropped down to the Sound, where a committee were appointed to see them safely off, with mittee were appointed to see them safely off, with orders never to return, which sentence was duly and

promptly executed. 'It was also resolved that our thanks be returned to Mr. Naylor, of the S. A. and G. Railroad, for his kind notice of certain rumors; that we solicit all such information, although we have every confi-dence in the perfect subordination of our negroes. It was further resolved that our Senator and Repre-It was further resolved that our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature be requested to urge on that body the enactment of a law to prohibit our citizens from permitting their slaves to enter any Northern vessel as pilot, stevedore, or in any other capacity; to allow us the right of search of all such wessels; and the right of selling into slavery all free negroes who enter our waters—which rights we claim in self-defence, and which we mean to exercise at all hazards.

at all hazards.
'It was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Savannah papers.

'DUNCAN L. CLINCH, Chairman.

ANOTHER NORTHERN REFUGEE.

Another instance of intolerance has been brought to our notice. A young man named George B. Eddy, a pianoforte tuner, was sent out to Augusta, Georgia, by one of our largest houses in the trade, at the request of their agent in that city. Mr. Eddy reached Augusta on the 10th of October, and entered the employ of a good Southerner. At one of the houses which he visited, he entered into conversation with two ladies, who appeared to have been instigated by some one to draw the young man out. He expressed his preference for the Bell and Everett party, but said nothing to warrant the harsh usage Another instance of intolerance has been brought He expressed his preference for the Bell and Everett party, but said nothing to warrant the harsh usage which he subsequently received. His replies to interrogatories by the ladies were, however, either falsely reported to the editor of the Independent South, a fire-eating newspaper printed in Waynesboro', Georgia, or were maliciously construed by him into a bold and defiant attack upon the South and her institutions. An article—being a tissue of falsehoods, with scarcely a statement of truth therein—appeared in the issue of that paper of Nov. 7th, which excited the public against Mr. Eddy, who received the following abrupt and compulsory notice: seived the following abrupt and compulsory notice :

Augusta, Nov. 8, 1860.

Mr. Eddy,—You are ordered to leave the city immediately for expressing Abolition sentiments in Burke founty; notice the Independent South published in Waynesboro', where you will see the charge brought gainst you.

(Signed) Many Critzens. against you.

Mr. Eddy left Augusta on the 8th inst., by a circuitous route, in order to avoid any attentions which might be paid to him, and arrived in this city on Tuesday morning.—Boston Journal, Nov. 16th.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA.

The eteamer Alabama, which arrived here on Tuesday from Savannah, brought twenty-tour cabin passengers, one-half of whom were banished from that city because of their Northern birth. One of these persons, John Devinney, has called upon us, and from him we gather some facts in relation to this new phase of the Reign of Terror. Mr. Devinney was in the employ of Harnden & Co., Express men, in Savannah, and received, on Saturday morning, a notice that he must leave the city immediately. A notice was served, at the same time, upon

men, in Savannah, and received, on Saturday morning, a notice that he must leave the city immediately. A notice was served, at the same time, upon Mr. Coe, an employee in the same office, that he also must leave. Expostulations were unless; the assurances of both men that they had in no way interfered with Southern institutions, and had no intention of doing so, were not listened to for a moment, and they were threatened with immediate death, unless they departed at once. As no alternative, therefore, was left them but either to face death or leave, they left in the afternoon of the same day. Their only fault was that they were Northern men—Devinney being a native of Philadelphia, and Coe of one of the Eastern States.

The man who was most instrumental in their banishment, was one James White, master of transportation on the Georgia Central Railroad. This White is himself a Northern man, but having lived for some years in Georgia, and become a slaveholder, he is to far trusted as to be permitted to prove his faithfulness by such villanous services as these. Three of the passengers on board the Alabama were a gentleman, his wife, and daughtor, who have resided in Augusta for several years. This gentleman is a physician, and the hue and cry was raised against him by one of whom he endeavored to collect a dobt. This method of settling pecuniary claims is a favorite one in Augusta, as our readers will remember. This gentleman barely escaped with his life, and neither he nor his family were permitted to bring away anything but the clothes on their backs. Another of the passengers was from Lexington, Georgia, but all, except these four, were from Savannah, and all were banished, without any other reason given them than that of Northern birth.—N. Y. Tribune.

ARREST OF AN ABOLITIONIST.—A man who gave his name as Daniel Donagan was arrested in this city yesterday for tampering with slaves. He was heard to say to a negro that to-day Lincoln would be elected, and the slaves of the South would be free. He was promptly arrested, and will be disposed of to-day in some way not agreeable, perhaps, to the Black Republican disciple. The community should be on its guard against the machinations of such wretches.—Pensacola Daily Observer.

DISCOURSE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. Extract from a Discourse on . The Signs of the Times, recently delivered by Henry Ward Beecher

The despotism of the plantation differs from others only in being bolder, more irresponsible, more en-tirely subject to temptations of avarice, lust, and arbitrary power. Such a system carries with it in-evitable weakness in all elements of good, and power evitable weakness in all elements of good, and power chiefly in elements of evil. It wears out the land, chiefy in elements of the conscience, it corrupts the public morals, it prevents increasing intelligence, and it brings the whole of society into the precincts of bar-Meanwhile, you shall find the family likeness pre

served; and every argument, every plea, palliation, and excuse for oppression, made since the days of Nimrod and Pharaoh, is reproduced in our own land. You shall find in the delences of slavery nothing but the old clothes of past despotism. new wamped for modern use. Sermons go masquerading in the servile rags with which despotism was defended out of the Bible for a thousand years. Spain, Austria, and old Rome have opened their dead hands, and given to modern politicians the very material of defence which they employed in their times of despotic power. And thus the tombs of two of despotic power. And thus the tombs of two thousand years ago have been broken open, and the virus collected from the decayed dead of infamous ages, to inoculate the young body of a new State. They lanced the arm, they put in the poison, but, thank God, it would not take! For a little time the place looked red, but the bady resisted, and health kicked it out! You will observe, too, now, as always before, that wasting evils in the bady politic seek to repair themselves by some interchang with neighboring health; and, when resisted or r fused, you shall always find the same imagined sens of wrong. There is nothing that is so much ag-griered, and that suffers wrong from so many sources, as despotism; for it runs against every development of God in nature, and it fain believes that every law which it runs its head against, is some enemy attacking it. There is nothing that suffers half so many attacks and aggressions as slavery, if you believe the words of its advocates. In and slavery has acted with the very instincts of genus to which it belongs. And I do not see we there could very well have been any other how there could very well have been any other course of history than that which has transpired in connection with it. It is undeniable that slavery seized the reins of this government, and that, for more than fifty years, it has substantially controlled It is the very necessity of the nature of oppres, to take supremacy. It was not merely it sion, to take supremacy. It was not merely its choice, it was its destiny, to do it. For it was life or death. Slavery must either muzzle our institu-tions, mask the Declaration of Independence and the Bills of Rights, and swathe the Constitution by putting it into the hands of political undertakers. tho, by construction, are to bury the whole power of liberty—it must either do this, or it must itself die. If that spirit which burned in Southern and Northern hearts together and alike, in the beginning, when this confederacy was framed, had continued until now to animate and administer our government, do you believe there would have been time one single slave State in our borders? If, then, oppression was to exist, it must stop the administra of this government according to the principles which it was formed. It made a life struggle, and did it. It acted according to its instinct, as the wolf acts according to its; as the snake acts according to its; as the bee, the wasp, and the hornet act according to theirs; and as the eagle and the e act according to theirs. It is essentially a of prey, and it has preyed upon us. en there arose in God's providence a spirit of

investigation; when, again, in our day, Christ came to the grave, and called, 'Lazarus, come forth,' and he came, bound hand and foot; when this rising spirit of Christian liberty began to make its pro ence felt—then it was the necessity of slavery to de-mand in Congress, and through all the channels where traffic gave them influence, that it should be stopped. The Jews sought to put Lazarus to death stopped. The Jews sought to put Lazarus to death because he was a standing miracle and authentication of Christ. And slavery cannot live if free speech lives, and is allowed. It is essentially an institution of dumbness. They are incompatible things, and cannot travel together. It is pertinent, perhaps, to ask what is the nature of an institution that cannot sustain itself without putting out the eyes of vigilance, and cutting out the tongue of free speech.

But once let it be settled that slavery must stand, and there is no help for it. Silence, except in praise and defence, must be had, or it cannot live. It will not bear the light of investigation. It will not not bear the light of investigation. It will not stand discussion, if it is free. There is a certain kind of free discussion allowed. It is allowed in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Missisippi, in Louisiana, and in Arkansas. It was allowed in the border times of Missouri and Kansas. Every man that believed in slavery had a right to talk freely, and nobody else. This is what they call

When John Quincy Adams, the venerable Giddings, and Slade, and other men, began to speak in Congress, the inevitable results took place. The whole power of Southern feeling rose up, and not only demanded that these men should be gagged, but commanded silence upon the whole land. And it was boldly said that to speak on these things was And there were not wanting men among us so servile that it was evident that they were born white by mistake, who declared that the be punishment for free speech in the North! be punishment for free speech in the North: I do not blame slavery for its course, any more than I blame a wolf for eating when he is hungry—for eating a lamb when he cannot get anything better. If it was to live, it must employ the proper instrumentalities of life; and the suppression of free speech was one of them. Muzzles must always go where shackles are.

Next came the great step westward-the Texas war. That, too, was inevitable. It sprung from the rudical nature of slavery. Once let a bound be put about slavery; once say to her, 'Thus far, and no further;' and then her extinction is simply a question of time, and not of fact. For the nature of slavery is such that she can only live as the nomadic Arab lives, by changing her pasture-ground. Give her a foundation, and give her tents, and refuse to let her play nomad on the great Western territories, and her doom is sealed. To stand still

ritory by a species of justice interpreted, exactly, by the chief-justices of the highway, by those lovers of equity called foot-pads, is only another ste her step of th justice, but legitimate from the nature of slavery. She could not help herself. It belongs to the system. If that system is right, or is to be tolerated, such things must also be. It cannot be otherwise. For everything must be fed with the lood appropriate to its nature ate to its nature. And if slavery is to exist ust feed it, as in the old myth the dragon was ch demanded for its victims the fairest virgins of the city. So long as the dragon of slavery lies coiled up in our land, you must give the fairest things we have got to feed its maw

It is but a single step more to the recent events— the abolition of the Missouri compromise, the des-perate debaucheries of justice in Kansas, and the perate debaucheries of justice in Kansas, and the Dred Soutt decision, together with those other bolts, already forged in the stithy of injustice, and ready to be launched against liberty, just as soon as suc-cess had given another lease of four years' authority in this Government. These, all of them, are no in the same central source. They all proceed from the same central source the wrist of liberty, the

le was on the wrist of liberty, the lock stretched forth to turn the key, when God launched the omnipotence of the vote, and dashed manacle, and lock, and key, and hand, all to the ground. And that shackle will never be put on again. It en on for the last time

has been on for the last time.

In all this aggression and wrong in behalf of a system of the merest and most unmitigated iniquity, there has been, as we should expect, a constant outery on the part of slavery. An outery of what?

For all the world, of what? Why, an outery that have have here above and wronged! Having stolen the government; having perjured every line and instrument of Revolutionary memory; having grossly travestied the whole testimony of our fathers; ment of Revolutionary memory; having restied the whole testimony of our fathers; ned the stem toward the stern, and put the ship end for end in reverse; having, with the ship end for end in reverse; having, with step after step, taken advantage of temporary authority, and for the purpose of augmenting and deepening and fortifying this institution of slavery, they stand crying and weeping, and declaring that they are the victims of constant persecution—that they have nt persecution—that they have d! Every pain that gripes re of their own disease, is an w from the North! Every waste for which have no supply, is a testimony of the infidelity of the North! Every resistance which the law of God has made to their progress, is some cord treach-

erously spun and cast before their path by the North! And so while thus arrayed against reason, liberty, and justice, they have railed at us for the wrongs which they have suffered as a result of their

own misdeeds!
After that hoary old despot, Ahab, had revelled in iniquity knee-deep—yes, from his loins to his neck; after he had slain the prophets, and ramped up and down like the devil, and walked about like an lion, one poor starveling prophet came to him, when he says to him, 'Ah! art thou he that troubleth Israel?' This man had carried detastation and revolution through the land, and destroyed its faithful prophets, and the moment he comes in

ult as that.

en God sent to Israel, in a very dark and corrupt day—in a day of very great trouble and peril and oppression, his people being bond-servants under Pharaoh—he did not send a king, or a school of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: philosophers: he sent one poor man, Moses. Moses

The undersigned, citizens of
made his essay, and failed, and left his brethren
where he found them, and went forty years in the
SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting where he found them, and went forty years in the wilderness an exile. And when he was eighty years of age, he returned a solitary man, a shepherd, to give deliverance to his people. And again, in history, when all things seemed about to be enveloped in midnight; when old Eli had grown infirm and indulgent, and his sons corrupt, and misrule prevailed around about the very altar-front of God, then a little child in the temple heard the voice of the Almighty, and did not know what it meant. It was Samuel that God spoke to, and not Eli.

SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Fedtory, when all things seemed about to be enveloped in midnight; to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

The Boston Journal, Transcript, and Springfield was Samuel that God spoke to, and not Eli.

period we mark and celebrate to-night, does not not call the great, or the many, but his voice sounded jeet obedience to the accursed Fugitive Slave Law, first in the ears of the humble and the few. I call as a peace-offering to the Southern slaveholding banyou to remember that this great work, however-much help it may have received from the Church, and from persons in the Church, was not begun by the Church. Courts and assemblies were not called to head the resistance to slavery. It was not the adopting the measure proposed, the people will rather legislature nor the States; it was not any part of demand of the Legislature to put an end to all slave organized society whatever, that inaugurated this revolution against slavery. All these things had too much to take care of to be able to risk anything for an unpopular justice. They were all of them asleep; and when the voice sounded, none of them asleep; and when the voice sounded, none of them knew it to be the voice of God. He spake, there-makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable fore, to a few mostly unknown men. The men that from, the British soil—which proclaims, even to the first agitated in behalf of liberty and against sla-stranger and the sejourner, the moment he sets his seen. Many of them are dead; or rather they have been such that the constraining bonds of this life, and now they truly live in heaven. They but glimmered here: there they blaze. A few patriarchs are yet alive. It is but a pleasant magnanimity to speak well of those with whom you differ in many are the solution. The moment he seis his foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of Unitary disconnection. No matter in what language has done may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion, incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been shown to be seen the solution. are yet alive. It is but a pleasant magnanimity to speak well of those with whom you differ in many very material respects; and though I am not on his very material respects; and though I am not on his way have been devoted upon the altar of Slavery; very material respects; and though I am not on his side, I must bear witness to the fidelity of such a may have been devoted upon the sltar of Slavery; have been devoted upon the sltar of Slavery; man as William Lloyd Garrison. It may be hard for some to believe that he was one of the earliest and noblest of those instruments that God employed for the overthrow of oppression among us—he that for the overthrow of oppression among us—he that the walks abroad in her own mejesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenera-has been the scourge of the ministry and Church, the land amid persecutions searcely varialleled in and whose tongue has warked to and its through the land amid persecutions scarcely paralleled in The Union! Read what a Springfield, Il modern times. And yet, after all, however much spondent of the New York Tribune writes: modern times. And yet, after all, however much he may be liable to criticism, however much we may lament his spirit, and differ from his present views, one thing cannot be denied, that there has large correspondence with the South. There are many of his letters from that quarter which the cour ries one thing cannot be denied, that there has large correspondence with the South. There are ries up no more stalwart or heroic man in any age, many of his letters from that quarter which the count to labor for freedom, to declare slavery to be iniquitous, and, from the first, to speak untempered write are abundant; their postmarks reveal the fact views, one thing the state of t strength of his feeling, there was no time for mean suring. The ages are more just than the years in which things take place; and, by-and-by, when you and I are gone down below the horizon, and abundant still. They are, of course, mainly anonywhich things take place; and, when will be seen as a star gone down below the horizon, and men see none of us, they will behold, standing high as a star, such a man as William Lloyd Garrison. Not on account of the infelicities of his disposition, but on account of this element of his life—Christian opposition to slavery. Many and many a man, if remembered at all, will be remembered because he threw dirt at him. With him there sat many others. The list, at one period, I could read without much impeding my discourse, or unduly clongating it. For I remember when to have been a mad dog in the street would have been safety and pardonable, compared with being an abolitionist. pardonable, compared with being an abolitionist.

The number then was comparatively few; and those

People of Massachusetts! as to the numberless out. espouse the anti-slavery cause, had to bid farewell to popularity, and therefore to every hope of ad-vancement and of honor.

The beginnings of this strife were inauspicious, full of tunult, rage, and violence. It is well known that men travelling in the West become seasoned with malaria, so that while there they have no chills with malaria, so that while there they nave no chins and fever, but when they come to the seaboard, where the bracing influences of the Eastern climate work upon the system, it develops itself. They carry the egg of disease about them, but at last it hatches, as it is said. The malaria of slavery was the secsionists have, as yet, been careful in the North, and it broke out later; but it broke out under the stimulating influences which were brought to bear upon it. It is incredible, even so soon, what intensity or marred has been upon men that only loved liberty and spoke for it.

One would not believe that it was possible for a free the mast-head of any vessel at the wharves—only the be mast-head of any vessel at the wharves—only the people to be so pervaded with the venom of slavery. Almost every organization of society set itself against this reformation. The family, the school, colleges, caucuses, parties, and legislatures were against it. Churches, consistories, presbyteries, made either to take the fort, or to interfere with the publication and boards of missions were against it.

Bankers and brokers, jobbers and shippers, makers in spirit, language, and possible design, but not to and venders, were against it. Everything was in spirit, language, against it. Time after time they killed it. Argu- any thing tangible. ment upon argument was hurled at it. Resolution upon resolution was aimed at it. Never was the bell tolled at the death of any rising spirit of revolution oftener than at the death of the rising spirit of anti-slavery! And what was the result? Just tempt to kill Christ. He slew a few babes in Beth- The reveille is being beat, minute men, riflemen and what all these resistances have done, you are wit-

To the young I cannot appeal; but you who are quietly attending to their own business, and past forty years of age—let me ask, if twenty years design any unjust or unlawful procedure against ago I had preached this sermon, on which side would you have been? You smile to think of it now; but you have travelled further than through a hemistant of all this military against. The result of all this military against. phere from that time to this, and you are conscious

of the anti-slavery cause: for there was never a cause more unpopular, more disdained, more opposed by the organizations of society. We ought, therefore, to derive some important lessons from this change. We ought, for instance, to see what is the power of a moral principle steadily pressed, over all resistance. You cannot destroy a moral principle, and all the mills have stopped, except the Gallego, and all the mills have stopped, except the Gallego, &c., &c. As they sow, so are they reaping; for such life of God. A question of tariff, or a question of bank, may go this way or that. A question of bank, may go this way or that. A question of economy may be shoved one way or another. economy may be shoved one way or another. Ques-tions of policy, however important they may be, have no vitality of their own. But a question that touches human nature, at the root; a question of absolute moral justice, of absolute truth, and of ababsolute moral justice, of absolute trath, and of absolute purity; a question of right or wrong—it makes no difference how unpopular such a question is, if it has faithful advocates it will prevail. A man that puts himself on the ground of moral principle, if the whole world be against him, is mightier than all of them. For the orb of time becomes such a man's shield; and every step, every year, brings him nearer to the hand of Omnipotence. If a man takes ground for truth, and justice, and by his usual plainness of speech in regard to distinguished transparences. But Mr. Miner also ground to the true were so for a pulpit, and in marm commendation of the true were so for a pulpit, and in warm commendation of the true were so for a pulpit, and in warm commendation of the true were so for a pulpit, and in warm commendation of the true were so for a pulpit, and in warm commendation of the true were so for a pulpit, and in warm commendation of the one so nobly consecrated to the service of freedom and humanity by the late Theodore Parker. It was listened to with deep interest and great satisfaction by a large audience. We hope to see it in print. In the evening, at the same place, Mr. Phillips made a powerful address on temperance, characterised by his usual plainness of speech in regard to distinguished transporters. a main tasks ground for truth, and justice, and by his usual plainness of speech in regard to distinguished transgressors. Rev. Mr. Miner also spoke question as to the result. I would that I could inspire you to do right with courage, therefore, by making you feel that right is itself a host. Never he afraid of being in minorities, so that minorities sembly was a noble one, and the occasion full of enare based upon principles,

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

NO BLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS The following petition is now in the hands of re liable friends of freedom, in all parts of the Com its faithful prophets, and the moment he comes in sight of a surviving one he says, 'Ah! you are troubling Israel!' It is the same game over and over. For the nature of despotism is the same every where, in every age, and under all circumstances; and what you read in the Book, you can read on the plantation, in the halls of Congress, and in the speeches and conduct of men, in your own day.

That long period, thank God, has come to an end. The last westward step is taken. I think they will never get any nearer to sundown than they are now. The last inch of territory to be corrupted by slavery has been filehed. That robber-circle is completed, and that robber-career is ended. And you and I are born, and are permitted to stand spectators of such a day, and of such a glorious result as that. monwealth, for immediate circulation. It is pre ous result as that.

Now, I pray you, consider some of the results to seize their prey with impunity on the Puritan and and events that have happened on the other side, Revolutionary soil of the old Bay State, and to act as

The Boston Journal, Transcript, and Springfield Now, at the beginning of this great work, whose Republican are basely urging the entire repeal of the period we mark and celebrate to-night, God did not Personal Liberty Bill in this State, and the most ab-

The Union! Read what a Springfield, Ill. corre

tunately, the earmarks of some of them show that their writers are not devoid of education, if destitute

'Have they wronged us? Let us then Render back nor threats nor prayers; Have they chained our free-born men! LET US UNCHAIN THEIRS!

PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN TREASON.

not to commit any overt act against the General Govwere brought to bear upon it. It is incredible, ernment, whereby the safety of their necks would be even so soon, what intensity of hatred was heaped imperilled. They vauntily telegraph from Charlesit. ton, that not an American flag is seen waving from inst it. Churches, consistories, presbyteries, made either to take the fort, or to interfere with the ods, and assemblies were against it. Boards of collection of revenue at the custom-house. Hence, in spirit, language, and possible design, but not to

the result which followed Herod's at- hear the notes of preparation for the coming storm. em; but Christ was not touched, and he grew dragoons are forming, and making ready to march a lehem; but Unitst was not touched, and the Redeemer to the stature of a man, and became the Redeemer a moment's warning to repel the foe, '&c. And this of the world, and by death brought life. And of is but a specimen of the lunary every where prevailing in the South; while, at the North, the people are

The result of all this military arming will be heavy bill of expense to the South, and all-prevailing The invincible might of weakness was never more and severe distress will soon be felt by her population displayed than in the life and progress and victories of the anti-slavery cause: for there was never a Charleston announces that one heavy cotton and other

> WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL. The dis course of Mr. Phillips, at Music Hall, on Sunday forenoon, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational S ciety, was a lucid and impressive exposition of the

uragement to the friends of the temperance cause

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

Of the new series of Tracts, in process of publica-FOURTH NUMBER, (issued during the spring,) compris-ing no less than 144 pages, was wholly occupied with would fain have his book a story of true love, and a list of lawless and barbarous outrages committed representative of his ideal of marriage. The attemp at the South, within a short period, upon the rights to do this is the most common thing in the world; its the Union, guiltless of any wrong, on the malicious elevation of the writer. pretence that they were either secretly or openly op- The writer of Harrington has treated this difficult sed to slavery, and therefore unsafe to be tolerated subject ably and well. Without defining marriage the course of a few days, extending this catalogue of my judgment) it should be represented, as the unic deeds worthy of fiends, recently committed; and for life of one man and one woman who not only love these are sure to be multiplied, almost to any extent, but who are suited permanently to live with each in the future. At the present time, in no part of the other, in mutual love and helpfulness; and in whor world are human life and liberty so insecure as in the this love and helpfulness are to co-operate, not only Southern States. All freedom of speech is denied- towards the outward necessities and comforts of life the rights of conscience are not recognized-worse but towards the progressive improvement of each; than savage barbarism prevails in every quarter and towards the formation in each of a higher and nobler the entire population seem to be on the verge of lu- character. nacy, if not thoroughly demonized. Nor is it Aboli-tionists alone who are thus given over to the horrit noble ideal, our author can afford to speak plainly of ble process of lynch law; indeed, of the multitudi- the imperfections of the thing popularly recognized as nous victims from the North who have been impris- marriage. He accordingly lets the villain of his story oned, scourged, trampled under foot, tarred and feath- (a character black as the devil himself, who practises ered, hanged, or driven out by murderous violence, a brutal and ferocious cruelty equally towards his wife it is not known that more than one or two ever pre- and his slaves,) mention Horace Greeley by name tended to be an Abolitionist, or regarded the Anti- and-referring to his well-known delineations in the Slavery movement with favor. On the contrary, it Tribune (very correct delineations, in my judgment,) is known that some of them have always been pro- of the abuses and enormous evils which would be the slavery in spirit and purpose, and others wholly indif- first result of a relaxation of the existing bonds of ferent to the cries of the perishing bondmen at the marriage-boast of the power given him by those South. Hence, the real truth is, that scores of inno- bonds to tyrannize over his wife as thoroughly as over cent men,-innocent even in the Southern meaning his slaves. Our author evidently is thinking, and of the term,-have been subjected to the most hu- means to set his readers to thinking, how to attain the miliating and savage treatment, without legal arraign- yet unattained golden mean-first an equal recogniment or trial, and without the slightest proof of crim- tion, in law, of the rights and interests of both parinality. No Northern man, suspected of entertaining ties in the marriage compact, and next, the doing of the sentiments avowed by Washington, Jefferson, what may be done to insure fitness, as well as perma-Wythe, Pinkney, and Patrick Henry, in regard to nence, to these unions. the wrongfulness of slavery, is safe for one moment beyond the Potomuc. If he be from Massachusetts, pression are of liberty, civil liberty, far more than of his peril is greatly increased. In vain does he assert love or marriage. The book is a vigorous assault upon his innocency-in vain does he demand to be tried as American slavery. Its scene is laid in Boston, ir an American citizen-in vain does he seek protection 1852, shortly after the passage of the Pugitive Slave under his country's flag-in vain does he claim his Law. A long, but intensely interesting, preliminary rights under the National Constitution-he is beaten, chapter represents how far slavery can go towards the hunted, outlawed, in the most ferocious manner, as realization of hell upon earth, in a description of Mr. though he were a wild beast, or a felon of the deepest Torwood Lafitte, his wife, his slaves and their over-

ence these daily multiplying atrocities are regarded tured at the very commencement of an attempt at esby the people of the North-thus inviting to fresh cape, is subjected to such intolerable cruelty and outoutrages continually! A vast majority of the news- rage that he renews the attempt, and this time successpapers merely record them as items of intelligence, fully. After great privations and sufferings at the ithout comment, as though they were of no partic- commencement of his enterprise, he gets clandestineular significance; and their readers are apparently as ly on board a vessel just leaving New Orleans for little affected by the perusal as though they related Boston, carrying fast locked on his neck a heavy iron to the treatment of iron and granite! Is the man-collar with a projecting prong, stamped with the hood of the North clean gone for ever? Has it lost scription- LAPITTE BROTHERS, NEW ORLEANS.' In all self-respect, all reverence for justice, all apprecia- a few days hunger, thirst, and the foul air of his hidtion of constitutional liberty? What is its connection ing place in the hold, oblige him to reveal himself. with the South but one of criminal complicity, of The captain proves to be one of the worst of the evil cowardly submission, of selfish subserviency, of de- class called Northern men with Southern principles; grading vassalage? What additional insults and and they arrive in Boston just at the time when the outrages will arouse it to assert its rights, and to de- representatives of its Southern trade had followed the mand justice at any cost?

TRIBUTE TO THE EARLY ABOLITIONISTS. In pre-favor of liberty.

Such is the 'Prologue,' introductory to the story eral-mixing with it such qualifications and dis-claimers as seemed to him at least prudent, in the present state of public sentiment. We gratefully ap- as well-doers or evil-doers, are, like public buildings, preciate it, with all humility of spirit; but we are the common property of the novelist and the na perplexed and pained by the declaration in regard to rator. So, writing in regard to Slavery and Antipersonally, 'We are not on his side.' If he is not Slavery, at a time when the representatives of both with us, he must be against us; and in that case, were actively working in Boston, our author has how can he bestow such a panegyric? The language taken the liberty not only to draw some of his charimplies more than he meant to convey, we have no acters so that they may be recognized as real persons, doubt; for what more have we done than to utter, but to refer, by name, to those who were then conapply and carry out the anti-slavery principles enun-ciated in his discourse? As for the estimation in which we are now or may hereafter be held, it is to sentation of the state of Boston at that time be corus a very small matter, so that we are able to keep a rectly given, without reference, by its interlocutors, clear conscience, and to meet the responsibilities of to William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theothe times in a faithful and fearless manner. The ap- dore Parker and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, on palling delinquency of the American Church, in the one side, and to Hallett long and painful struggle for the overthrow of sla- the other? Those of our novelist's characters who very, is truthfully and vividly delineated by Mr. love freedom, and are themselves working in its be-Beecher, confirming all the allegations we have made half, speak with admiration, with enthusiasm, of the in that direction.

vulgarity.) whose spite toward Wendell Phillips oc- children. advocate of the rights of her own eex who has yet style is justly open to the charge of extravagance. ventured to grapple with the despotism of ages.

be a serious curtailment of its present list of sub- c. x. w. scribers, at no distant day. -

JOHN BROWN MEETING. At a meeting of the 'John Mr. EDITOR-I have just finished reading 'Har-Building, Monday afternoon, it was decided to hold a publishing firm of New England, Messrs. Thayer & Elis to be addressed by Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, to a book, rare and remarkable as angels visits are, and Fred. Douglass, Montgomery Blair, Ralph Waldo full as good. I have risen from its perusal, nobly ject, 'How can American slavery be abolished?' The earnest, useful and practical life henceforth. And speakers will be confined to the question, as the Com- this is its great merit—to infuse new zeal into those defend John Brown now, and a useless waste of time have faith in personal effort, to work with renewed to eulogize him, and they wish to seek to continue energy in the daily battle of life, for the Good Time his life by striving to accomplish what he left them Coming; to diligently labor in the world's Great to finish.

We accidentally omitted to give credit to the scene laid in Boston, where all the places mentioned ton) of the timely and eloquent lecture of Wendell ly makes you tremble with the interest it creates Phillips,-the sixth of the Fraternity Course,on the Presidential Election, published in our last number. The audience was immense, and the enthusiasm great, notwitstanding the faithful reproofs and scathing criticisms of men and parties scattered through the lecture. The moral courage of the orator is matched only by his rhetorical power.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS. - A number of our lead ing citizens have called a meeting to be held in the Tremont Temple this (Friday) evening, to take measures for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Kan'HARRINGTON.'

The author of Harrington calls it 'A Story of Tru tion by the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Love,' and it is such. But love and marriage are the and persons of Northern citizens visiting that part of success must depend upon the mental and spiritual

Southern soil! Another tract will be issued in he has represented it in his hero and heroine as (in

see!

It is astonishing with what comparative indifferIn this chapter the slave Antony, who has been caplead of Daniel Webster in thoroughly overcoming whatever 'prejudices' they might once have felt in

an earnest, eloquent and impressive discourse on of Harrington, who succeeds, through numerous ad-The Signs of the Times,' delivered recently in his ventures and perils, and ultimately at the sacrifice of own church by Henry Ward Beecher. In the course his life, in rescuing Antony from the clutches of the of it, he endeavors to pay a generous tribute to our Slave Power in Boston. I need not rehearse the deown labors in the cause of emancipation in special, tails. Everybody will read them, especially as some and to those of our unfaltering coadjutors in gen- of the characters drawn in the book represent real

men, above named, who then led the struggle of its brave minority in the actual life of Boston. They THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, con- speak of these men as future generations will speak. tains the following papers :- 1. The United States and All men now praise Hancock and the Adamses, the Barbary States. [More correctly-The United Washington and Warren. But to understand their States are the Burbary States. 2. Surshine. 3. The full courage and merit, we must remember that much Two Tongues. 4. Midsummer and May. 5. Epitha- lofty and powerful respectability in their own circle lamia, 6. Arthur Hallum. 7. The Confessions of a of society spoke against them while their struggle Medium. 8. John André and Honora Sneyd. 9. We was yet pending. So State Street now speaks of the Shall Rise Again, 10. The Professor's Story. 11. A second revolution. By and by, Garrison and Phil-Plea for Freedom from Speech and Figures of Speech lips, Parker and Higginson, laboring for the eleva-Makers. This 'Plea' is evidently from the pen of tion of man, will be seen by all to have occupied a the writer of A Trip to Cuba. (a series of sketches higher and nobler position than even the bravest of characterized by an equal mixture of inhumanity and those who in 1776 fought for themselves and their casionally ventilates itself through the columns of At present, many will speak of these praises, utthe New York Tribune, and now in this witless es- tered by Harrington and his associates, as extrava- shall we say to such men? What do you at say, the object of which is to sneer at the progressive gant. And, unfortunately, this unjust charge will be spirit of the age, and to satirize the most eloquent helped to gain credence by the fact that the author,

Writing with really great ability, and able effectively We beg leave to suggest to the present proprietors to describe seenery, incidents, emotions and characof this monthly, that its large circulation is mainly, ter, he seems not to know when he has accomplished if not entirely owing to the interest taken in it, from an adequate description, and overloads his pages with its commencement, by those who have confidently a profusion of epithets, frequently misusing language expected of it a higher moral tone and a deeper in- in the attempt to intensify it. He excites intense in terest in the cause of struggling freedom than any terest, alike in scenes tender and scenes terrible, but other literary magazine in the land; and if they are the effect of each is sometimes marred by overdoing. to be treated, from time to time, to such vicious pro- In spite of these errors in its form, the book will b ductions as we have referred to, and the Atlantic widely read, and the words of Harrington and Muriel Monthly is to be merely literary, we predict there will will stir the hearts of many to go and do likewise.-

Brown Anniversary Committee,' held in Washington RINGTON,' the last new story from the anti-slavery meeting in Tremont Temple, on December 3d, which dridge; and I want to call the attention of your readers Emerson, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and others, on the sub- solved, strengthened, and encouraged to live a more mittee think it would be a work of supererogation to who have hearts to feel, and heads to think; who Cause for suffering humanity.

I never dreamed a story could be written with the

Atlas and Bee for the report (made by Mr. Yerrin- are familiar as old friends, much less one which fairnever thought such a thing possible; but here it is real as it is strange, and true as it is real.

The faults of the book are comparatively few and trifling, so se to detract little from its value. I can recollect now, no book which has so stirred my heart, so moved the deep fountains of my whole be ing, as has 'Harrington.'

It is no exaggeration to say, that its wealth of de scription is not surpassed by anything in Brockder Brown or Edgar Poe. Unlike their writings, how ever, its moral purpose is holy; it pleads the cause of the slave. And while the story is anti slavery to degree not surpassed by anything a Mrs. Stowe,

the book is also thickly strewn with the sagest his and profoundest suggestions upon questions growing out of all the reform measures of the times; Mar riage, Temperance, the Rights and Elevation of Wo. man, Trade, Social Caste, are interwoven in the mor delicate, ingenious and keenest manner ima delicate, ingenious and sceness manner imaginable.

Laden with great practical thoughts, they glow will heauty, strength and fire. Every page is alive, for large-hearted, whole-souled, wide-awake man

The book throughout is original, ingenic times eloquent as inspiration—fresh as the manile dew, sparkling and crisp as November frest, Francisco Prologue to Epilogue, 'Harrington' is a trium

THE LONDON BAPTISTS AND THE SLA. VERY QUESTION

Boston, Nov. 18, 1860.

The quarterly meeting of the London Board of Baptist Ministers was held at the Baptist Mi house, Monrgate-street, London, on Wednesday, 31st. There was a large attendance, inc Revs. W. Barker, J. Blomfield, W. H. R. Brawn, W. Brock, S. Bird, P. Cater, G. W. Fall bourne, J. H. Hinton, W. Crome, W. Miell, J. E. Milliard, C. Stovel, R. Ware, F. Wills, S. Will D. D., and G. Wyard. The Rev. J. H. Hinton was called to the char

The Rev. W. Barker, the Secretary, observed that, committee had been appointed to consider the n tions of Dr. Baron Stow, an eminent Baptist mini of Boston, to slavery. A report had been me cepted, and forwarded to Dr. Baron Stow, with a let ter, courteously requesting him to make such a stument in reply as he deemed desirable. Six mont had elapsed, and, though a second request had be forwarded to him, no reply had bee Secretary, however, had been informed through another channel, that Dr. Baron Stow did not join to reply. The Rev. W. H. Bonner, by requi reviewed the progress of the inquiry, and the report. The Rev. C. Stovel moved that the m port be adopted, and a committee of three he as pointed to prepare an address to the American la tists, based upon the facts which had been end during the inquiry. It was seconded by the Reg. I H. Millard. An animated and extended took place, evincing much sympathy for the sla The Rev. W. H. Bonner made an able speech, of ing proofs for every statement made in the report and answering every objection made to it. He placed the table a printed form of the pew-deed of Baron Stow's Chapel, which provided that per should only be let to respectable white person, and pleaded eloquently in behalf of four milli low-men in bondage, and also for the purity of the British churches endangered by the visits of an slavery American ministers, the representation churches corrupted by slavery, and greatly reed reformation. A resolution prepared by the chain was then n-oved by the Rev. G. W. Fishhourne. onded by the secretary, and adopted in substance follows :- . That Dr. Baron Stow having returns answer to the report sent to him in February this Board are justified in concluding that its all tions are correct, and therefore do adopt the said n port.' It was adopted with one dissentient. Then ion of the Rev. C. Stovel was then adopted, T Rev. W. Brock moved that a committee of three appointed to report the address, and that the Rev. Stovel be requested kindly to prepare it. The chair man and secretary were placed on the country The vote being put by the Rev. W. Brock, it was adopted. The proceedings were then brought macket

WESTERN CONVENTIONS. TO THE EDITOR:

For nearly a month, I have been the pioneer to ctrine of Immediate and Unconditional Emmery tion, and of No Union with Slaveholders, as surest, speediest step to its accomplishmen

Last Saturday and Sunday, we held a La St County Convention at Mendota, Numerically, it w not a very large meeting, but it was one of those to be weighed, not counted, to show their size. Around were the 'earthquake, whirlwind and fire' of polit cal and sectarian strife, fierce as in the vision Mount Horeb. But the ' still small roise' in that rise was any thing but a small meeting. So was can a

Mendota. We had at that meeting the presence and mo valuable aid of our new condjutor in the field, Mr. Edwin R. Brown, (son of our friend Dea. Brown State. I was expecting a good deal of him, from t representations of Mr. Foss and others; but he r ized almost my very highest wishes. And it give me the greatest pleasure to announce him as one

our regular field workers, after the first of Decem Mr. Campbell, too, was there, from Clinton, low and with both speech and song added greatly to t interest of the occasion. He has been for some you in the field of reform, and I trust will remain Mrs. Campbell accompanied him to Mendota, a would have spoken, had there been time. She le tures mainly in the cause of woman, and, I been assured, with excellent effect. Mr. 6 ton, was present, and also Mr. W. T. Allen of seeo, and both spoke with good effect for Repol

All the sessions of our Convention were market least with earnestness. One subject was the sistency of holding with Gerrit Smith on th tution, and then voting for Abraham Lincols. such ? Nine-tenths of the voters herechot with Sumner and Lovejoy that slavery is us tional, unnatural, and every way disholied; sail with Sumner, Lovejoy and the rest, they last for Lincoln, who even accepts the present Fug Slave Law as a Constitutional right guarantie the South! It is wondrous to see with effrontery men, who seem to be sound and seasible most subjects, will argue by the half hour the; ety of holding with Gerrit Smith continue yet always voting for whatever candidate Republic set up. Who is it that celebrates the absurdit . To hold with the hare, but run with the hound

I made a man very angry in the meeting, by telling him such a course showed a sad defect either of hell or heart. Such men always endeavor to get up a Comstitutional discussion; but I always admit their pretation for the time, and then demand why they is not go with it to the polls. That is a point which our tainly admits of no debate, and persons often become quite heated in attempting to reconcile the sharifty. Sometimes they taunt us very bitterly with h questions, . Why do not you Garrisonian d vote? Why don't you carry your principles to polis?" My snewer is, "It was our Constitution principle which you carried there; now, why do you carry your principles to the polls? not " not Calhoun's, and Clay's, and Webster's; and Alie ham Lincoln's too? They hold, ever and always, dis the Constitution upholds and protects slarely and slave-hunting, and slave-breeding, and slave ing, and slave-selling, as well as a slave repa tion in Congress. And you voted for all these sit you voted for Van Buren and Fremont and Abbi Lincoln-and that is why we don't carry out p ples to the polls. We don't think such prin are fit to carry any where-and above all the be sent to Washington embodied in Abraham Lin or any other President holding them. And stand aside, and labor night and day, and all day change men to honesty and humanity, not feet pro-slavery party to another, as from Densers Republicanism.'
In those new fields where I have recently

is not remarkable that these radical utleral some aensation; especially when such men and dings, Summer and Lovejoy have taught menths NOV son of thus
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Chicago, What w ed by every The answer a feeling from what ligent men

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new series South, and Union. A compromis and of Sou released us It is as mu help them Brown ince remain and assault on tory, Massa liberty bills human rig doubtless w ness for a fer, as we t for upholdi firm. The tions as for President might, and

favored wi enjoyed the it by; but pels me to have attend Ford Doug after the C Saturday at West Br day and er Rev. Jehiel son, Secret James Hut a Committe Whereas ing in thes by Federal

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and voice ready wit. ing eloqui When been perp · How lo the natio and rem massacre tle, and agonies, to rest; of raver Louvre, tent, ar music of slumbe: more de dire, the

attentio crowde bers mir first and dom. I ested po made in ingly . to the with he for any popular

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h na the morning mber frost. From m' is a triumph.

AND THE SLA. London Board of on Wednesday, Oct. W. H. Bonner, 8, Cater, G. W. Fish. P. Wills, S. Wills,

called to the chair. ary, observed that a o consider the relaent Baptist minister had been made, acon Stow, with a letmake such a state. irable, Six months nd request had been i been made. The informed through Stow did not intend Bonner, by request, e inquiry, and read I moved that the re ittee of three he sp. the American Bap ch had been evolved anded by the Rev. J. extended discussion pathy for the slave. in able speech, offer. ade in the report, and to it. He placed on he pew-deed of D provided that pews le white persons, and four millions of fe for the purity of the and greatly needing red by the chairman pted in substance as r having returned no im in February last

v. W. Brock, it was en brought to a close NTIONS. en the pioneer to the Slaveholders, as the nplishment. we held a La Salle

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their size. Around I and fire of politite in the vision W voice' in that vision ing. So was ours at or in the field, Mr. end Dea. Brown of oria county, in this hes. And it gives ounce him as one o e first of December from Clinton, Iowa; added greatly to the been for some years t will remain there. n to Mendota, and en time. She lecoman, and, I have T. Allen of Geneeet for Republicans. on were marked at

oject was the inconam Lincoln. What hat do you say to hereabouts hold very is unconstitu-diabolical; and yet st, they have vetri e present Fugitive ee with what cool and and sensible on alf hour the proprih continually, and didate Republicars s the absurdity in neeting, by telling

or to get up a Cons admit their inter mand why they a point which cerrsons often become oncile the absurdiy bitterly with the sonian do-nothing r principles to the our Constitutional, now, why don't polls? not ours! bster's; and Abra-er and always, that ects slaveholding. ng, and slave-buy a slave representanont and Abraham Abraham Lincoln,

for all these when nk such principles hem. And so re y, and all days, to rom Democracy to il utterances create uch men as Oid-

t carry our princi

NOVEMBER 23.

from what I hear great trading mart of principles, nearly all intelligent men are beginning to feel that the Slave Powligent men are beginning to feel that the Slave Powligent men are beginning to feel that the Slave Powlighed out. In proof of this, I state, that nothing carries more contempt and disgust than the larest rescribes more than moral health and intellectual manhood cannot be secured to him while he drinks this poison.' It is little wonder that churches, which are willing to a citizen of Georgia, the Grown for the Arrival Manhood than the free dom and equality are the colored man, is social poison.' It is little wonder that churches, which are willing to a citizen of Georgia, the Grown for the Arrival Manhood than the free dom and equality are the colored man's social poison.' It is little wonder that churches, which are willin I would rather they would go out of the Union than remain and hold us to that service. While the expulsion of Judge Hoar from South Carolina, and the sault on our beloved Senator, remain matters of history, Massachusetts will never repeal her personal liberty bills, or conquer her prejudices in favor of human rights-never, never! There may be and doubtless will be a financial panic. Trade and business for a time will receive a check. We shall suffer, as we might expect, and as we ought to suffer, produced. or upholding and excusing this barbarous institution, but let us yield no more. Let us be steady and firm. The way of duty is the way of safety, for nations as for individuals. In the language of the President elect, Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty." J. H. C.

MEETINGS IN VERMONT.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-And so, Vermont has been favored with another annual Anti-Slavery Convention-the fourth-held this year at Bradford, and already reported through your paper. Not having enjoyed the pleasure of attending its sessions, I pass it by; but justice to the cause and its advocates impela me to send you a word regarding the meetings I re attended, addressed by C. L. Remond and H. Ford Douglass, who remained in the State some days after the Convention.

Saturday evening, Oct. 27th, a meeting was held at West Brookfield, and was continued the following day and evening. It was organized by appointing Rev. Jehiel Claffin, President; Mrs. Abby Hutchinson, Secretary; C. L. Remond, H. Ford Douglass, a Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolutions were presented :-

Whereas, American chattel slavery, as now existing in these United States, and protected and upheld by Federal and State legislation, and defended by all the great political parties of the country, and apologized for or ignored by the great religious and ecclesiastical bodies of the land; and whereas, this socalled 'peculiar institution' includes in itself, as elementa essential to its existence, theft, robbery, concubinage, adultery and cruelty, and is indeed, in the language of John Wesley, 'the sum of all villanies'; Resolved, That slaveholders are not worthy to be

regarded or treated as gentlemen or as Christians.

Resolved, That no political party at the North is worthy of the honored name of Anti-Slavery, which, while proclaiming to be opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories now free, is at the same time avowedly opposed to its abolition in the District of over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, and that does not recognize and endorse that great Republican axiom, that taxation is the basis of representation, by extending to colored men in the free States, whose property is taxed to support the government, the right to exercise the elective fran-

Resolved. That we believe in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of man, as taught in the religion of Christ, and embodied in the Declaration of for the proposed Convention be appointed. American Independence; and that these great principles underlie and constitute the elementary principles of a righteous civil government, consistent with and inseparable from man's condition as a free moral agent; and that we hold American slavery to be antagonistic to the spirit and genius of republican gov- Indians. ernment, as well as a gross and palpable violation of the plainest principles of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That as the Constitution of the United States was conceived by slaveholders, and brought forth in guilty compromise with this man-destroying and heaven-insulting system of outrage and wrong, we are bound, as honest men and Christians, to forswear all allegiance to this Government and Constitution by refusing to vote for men who are willing to

H. Ford Douglass, with his pleasant countenance and voice, his unassuming manners, genial spirit, ready wit, biting sarcasm, pointed truths, and moving eloquence, won admiration on all hands.

When they portrayed the gross injustice that has been perpetrated upon the colored race by the rulers of this land, the people must have asked themselves, · How long ere slumbering justice shall awake-ere the nation's conscience shall be haunted with terror

and of thus absolutely believing both the promptings the slave on that teeming altar. They are not found

the slave on that teeming altar. They are not found at the anti-slavery meetings of to-day; their estensible reason and the dictates of the heart. Our work is to make men honest, to the end that they may become abolitionists.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1860.

NO FLINCHING!

New York, Nov. 19th, 1860.

What will the South do? is the question propounded by every one to every one in this city at this time. The answers given to this inquiry indicate in general a feeling of indifference as to the result. I judge from what I hear and see, that even here in this great trading mart of principles, nearly all intelligent from what I hear and see, that even here in this great trading mart of principles, nearly all intelligent from the great reading mart of principles, nearly all intelligent from the Slave Pow-

without quaffing his 'social poison'; for it can scarcely be said that freedom and equality in this country

7. On ascertaining the fact, the Governor, by his

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present, to-day, and this evening, are due to Mesars.
Remond and Douglass, for their earnest and thrilling eloquence in behalf of universal and impartial freedom.

A. H.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF INDIANS.

demnify the owner of such lost slave or slaves.

11. No citizen of any State subject to the provisions in this act, shall, after the first day of January, 1861, be entilled to sue in any of our courts, or to have the protection of any of the laws of this State, civil or criminal.

12. The Governor shall issue his proclamation from time to time, declaring what States have offended and

any and evening. A same of the suffering condition of our special structure of the suffering condition of our special structure. The suffering condition of our special structure of the suffering condition of our special structure of the suffering condition of our special structure. The suffering condition of our special structure of the suffering condition of the suffering as Chairman, and by Father Beeson, in commendation

of the following resolution:Whereas, The design of all just governments, and Whereas, The design of all just governments, and of all true religion, is to promote the best interests of all mankind; and for this purpose organizations are 17th, giving the proceedings of the citizens in inau-

the 48th year of his age.

Permit one, who has known him more or less intimately from his youth, and always as a respectful, kind and confiding friend, to inscribe a few obituary lines to his memory. He was the youngest, and for previously heard Mr. Remond, and had an idea of what I might expect. Years of devoted labor in behalf of his race have established his reputation as an effective, eloquent speaker. Calm. clear, condensed, and logical, he held the interested attention of his found prejudice against color, the indescribable wrongs of our glowing professions with our practices, the projudice against color, the indescribable wrongs of the oppressed, he raised them to a pitch of intense feeling. where. But he has left a great void also in the wider circles of association. Many who have enjoyed his society, sympathy, counsel, aid and services in various positions, will long feel their bereavement. His sterling intelligence, his liberality of ideas, sentiments and principles, his interest in the philanthropic reforms of the age, his friendship for faithful workers in behalf of human progress, his kindness as a neighbor, and his usefulness as a citizen, were all such as to insure him marked respect in life, and a crown of function of the spectral progress of the spectral progress of the age, his friendship for faithful workers in behalf of human progress, his kindness as a neighbor, and his usefulness as a citizen, were all such as to insure him marked respect in life, and a crown of function for the spectral progress of the carried progress of the carried progress of the carried progress of the speakers all addressed the crowd as a Citizens of the Southern Commerce to support the great movement of independence.

During the speaking, processions poured in from different sections of the city, with music and cannon, each saluting the Palmetto banner.

On the dwellings there are hung out banners with such moticos as 'Now or never;' 'No step back-ward;' 'The argument is ended;' 'Stand to your arms;' 'South Carolina goes it alone—her trumps, Magrath, Colcock and Connor—with these she claims a march.'

How long ore slumbering justice shall awake—ere the nation's conscience shall be haunted with terror and remorse? It is said that, after the barbarous massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles IX. slept little, and never soundly; waked frequently in great lite, and never soundly; waked frequently in great agonise, and required soft music to compose him to rest; and that Henry IV. saw a vast number of ravers perch and crock on the parillon of the Lourse, which he took as an omen of fearful portion, which he took as a

GEORGIA RETRIBUTION.

ly be said that freedom and equality in this country have ever been held much nearer to his thirsty lips than was the cool water to the parched mouth of Tantalus.

Still, these meetings were attended by goodly numbers: many young people were present, and a deep interest was manifested. Prejudice against color was disarmed, and an effect favorable to the cause

mus disarmed, and an effect favorable to the cause produced.

Tuesday evening, the 30th, a full meeting was held at Randelph, and both speakers gave entire satisfaction. These meetings are anticipated by many with pleasure, and greatly enjoyed. May they be continued here and elsewhere, until

'Oppression rolls its brazen axle down Oblivion's cliff, and rises not again.'

I was unable to be present at the Sunday evening tession at West Brookfield, but am assured by Rev. J. Claffin that it surpassed all the others in thrilling eloquence and interest.

The following resolution was passed at the close of the meeting:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the friends present, to-day, and this evening, are due to Messrs.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF INDIANS.

A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the ecture room of the School street Universalist Church,

13. No State, county or corporation tax shall be

INAUGURATION OF THE REBELLION.

instituted for the benefit of every class of men, with the exception of our frontier Indians, who are literally left to perish for the want of adequate care; there-dispatch entire, as follows:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17. Resolved, That a general Convention of the friends The people inaugurated the revolution at 11 o'clock The people innugurated the revolution at 11 o'clock of the Indian is hereby invited to meet in the city of Boston on the 9th day of January, 1861, and to continue three days, during which the following subjects shall be considered:

1st. The reason why the Indians have not become civilized.

2d. The causes of their fading away.

3d. A plan for their future government.

The people inaugurated the revolution at 11 o'clock this morning. Our citizens are out en masse. Our leading importing merchants have erected a manmoth pole near the Charleston Hotel, and the hoisting of the Sate flag on it has been duly celebrated. The pole was made of Carolina pine, one hundred feet high, and surmounted by the cap of liberty. Cables were stretched across the streets to prevent the passage of vehicles. There was a dense crowd, extending over two squares, on Meeting Street.

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3d. A plan for their future government.

4th. The location and extent of the domain or domains which should be appropriated for their final settlement.

5th. The neighboring house-tops were crowded with people. Thousands of ladies of the highest respectability thronged the balconies and windows, waving their handkerchiefs. Impromptu stands were erected, and the principal merchant task and the principal merchants and the principal merchants. 5th. The propriety of aiding all the principal tribes was then hoisted, amid the tremendous cheering of of Indians, to send delegates of their own people to a general convention of their race at some appropriate place during the coming summer, to determine for lowing prayer:—

themselves relative to the foregoing points.

6th. The propriety of asking Congress for an appropriation sufficient to carry the foregoing into effect.

7th. Resolved, That a committee of arrangements 7th. Resolved, That a committee or arrangement for the proposed Convention be appointed.

8th. Resolved, That the entire press of the country be respectfully invited to give these resolutions a place of law and order, and with dependence upon Thee. Bless our State, and her sister States, in this country is the country of the country be respectfully invited to give these resolutions a place. Several gentlemen spoke earnestly on the necessity of doing something for the protection of our frontier Indians.

Thee. Bless our State, and her sister States, in this grent crisis. May they act as becometh a moral and religious people. Consecrate with Thy favor the banner of liberty this day hung in the heavens. May the city over which it floats be in Thy gracious keeping. Shield our commerce on the seas, and protect our homes and firesides. May agriculture bring her stores to our mart, and order and quiet abide in our streets, if it be Thy will. Avert from our land the horrors of war; but whatever we may be called upon to endure, be Thou our fortress and defence. O God! our fathers have declared unto us the noble works which Thou didst in their days. Continue Thy good OBITUARY.

Mr. Emmanuel Newton Paine departed this life on the 29th ult., in North Blackstone, Mass., in the 48th year of his age.

which Thou didst in their days. Continue Thy goodness to us their children, and make us that happy people whose God is the Lord, through Jesus Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.'

RICHMOND, Ve., Nov. 17th.—(Special Dispatch.)—
It is the purpose of Virginia to maintain an armed neutrality until prepared to act as mediator. Means while she will prepare for the worst, and if the States now threatening to secede adopt her programme, and the North refuse compliance therewith. Virginia will unite in the secession movement. The programme will embrace the repeal of the statutes repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and a guaranty of its faithful enforcement, and the protection of slave property in the Territories.

Ten thousand stand of arms are being distributed in Mississippi by order of the Governor. Accounts represent the State as almost unanimous for secession. Mobile, Ala., Nov. 16th.—A large meeting of all parties was held here to-day, and unanimously agreed in favor of secession. Resolutions to wait the action of other States were rejected and withdrawn.

Montomery, Ala., Nov. 16th.—The Alabama Baptist State Convention have passed a resolution in favor of disunion.

From the Trateller.

THE COLORED EMIGRATION PROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Messrs. Editors: I noticed in a late number of the Boston papers an extract from the Philadelphia papers relative to the large emigration of colored persons to that city from South Carolina. This suggested to me the idea of communicating the following facts to your paper, facts which you will find, if you take the trouble to inquire, to agree with the tax books of the State of South Carolina:—

That since the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty, no less than one thousand persons of color have left the city of Charleston for the North, of which number, four hundred and ninety-eight were adults—three hundred males, and one hundred and ninety-eight females. The loss of the State and city of the rolling out of this tide of 'worthless rubbish,' to use the language of Mr. Spratt, amounts to the city in capitation or head tax—

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17th.—At a meeting of the secession party at the capitol to-night, Yancy and Thomas H. Watts were nominated for delegates

ALABAMA RAISES HEE FLAG. 'We are glad,' says the Montgomery Advertiser, 'that the "maids and mastrons" of Montgomery, enthused with the apirit that actuated the women of '76, are making a splendid flag to be presented to the Southern Rights men of this city. It is the flag of Alabama.

As it has been described to us, the banner is to have a blue ground, and on its face the representation of a cotton plant. The lower portiou of the stalk bears open boils. Interspersed among the branches of the plant are the cotton blooms, white and red as in nature. At the foot of the stalk lies a representation of a rattlesnake, with head erect, and fifteen rattles. The motto is, "Noli me tangere." On the reverse of the banner is the map of the State, with the word "Alabama" across it. All hail to the flag of Alabama."

By publishing these facts, you will oblige a reader of your paper, and one who knows, notwitstanding the Dred Scott decision, that he is A MAN.

pecially when stirred up, should put forth one of its

own species, in defiant attitude, to spit out its venom! But these reptiles will finally sting themselves to death, to the great relief of well-disposed neighborhoods.

**The Senator Iverson of Georgia was charged, a few weeks ago, with saying that if Lincoln should be elected President, Southern men who would hold office under him should be 'outlawed and killed.' The Senator saw fit to publish a card denying that heerer said any such thing; but he says:—'I have occasionally, in private conversation, spoken of it (the outlawing and killing) as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a Black Ropublican President; but I have generally disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will bear me witness. Still, I do not hesitate to say, that, in my opinion, any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President, elected upon the platform of the Republican party, would be no better than a Black Republican, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment.'

**Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, rendered means of the circle represented the South, and the larger the circle represented the South, and the larger the circle represented the South, and the larger the she was a native of New Hampshire, and that becoming disgusted with the result of the late election, she had left her native State for the purpose of lecturing on the expediency of a dissolution of the Union. Being evidently insane, she was committed to the care of the matron of the city prison.

The Vote of John Brown's Hone, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment.'

Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, rendered means the form of the Republican party, would be no better than a Black Republican, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment.'

Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, rendered means of the city prison. ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal

EFA correspondent of the New York Times writes from Cairo, Ill., that he has just passed through nearly all the Southern States, and he reports the feeling which he found prevailing. We copy a few extracts: 'Arms and ammunition, purchased by order of the Governor of Alabama and of Gov. Pettus of Georgia, which we constantly delivered by the steamhouts pitch. Governor of Alabama and of Gov. Pettus of Georgia, are being constantly delivered by the steamboats plying on the rivers. The steamer Belfast, as its captain assured me, landed large supplies of rifles, revolvers, &c., both at Prentice, Miss., and at Memphis, Tenn. The former, for the arming of the people of Mississippi—the latter, for transhipment to Montower Ala.

LILINOIS.—The five Congressional districts in Egypt' have given a total majority of 25,800 for Douglas. The four Northern districts have given over 42,000 majority for Lincoln. These figures give the State to Lincoln by 16,200.

says: -- One of the most obnoxious and blatant Dis-unionist here, who holds an important appointment, was recently in a mixed company discharging his was recently in a mixed company discharging his customary bombast about what South Carolina was going to do. When asked if she should secede alone, going to do. When asked if she should secede alone, where she would get troops, having only about one-half as many voters as New York city, he replied, "From France or England." A diplomat was present, and in answer to the inquiry if France would assist, he replied, "Oh, yes! if South Carolina will abolish slavery!".

Another Excitement in Virginia .- A free negro Another Excitement in Virginia.—A free negro has caused some excitement in Lancaster county, Va., by the statement that negroes from the upper and lower ends of the county were to meet at Lancaster, C. H., at a given time, break open the Jail, seize the firearms therein, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children, and that means of their escape was provided by a vessel lying in the creek. Two gentlemen went up from Lancaster county on Wednesday night, on their way to Richmond, for the purpose of procuring arms.

Exaggerated rumors, says the Savannah Republican, were in circulation regarding a difficulty said to have transpired on the plantation of W. C. Cleveland, near Milledgeville. A negro had been severely punished for saying that he supposed the negroes were to be freed, now Lincoln had been elected, and then the trouble stopped.

**Fensive man, and the outrage upon him was wholly unprovoked.

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**Fensive man, and the outrage upon him was wholly unprovoked.

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**Fensive man, and the outrage upon him was wholly unprovoked.

The Charleston Courier of the 16th has the follow-The Charleston Courier of the 16th has the following paragraph:—'A prosperous voyage & the wish of many friends for the brig James Gray, Capt. Plummer, which will take departure this day. Capt. Plummer has gratified many old friends and made many new friends by his spirited and prompt recognition of the rights, honor, and a stion of South Carolina. He has the pleasure of carrying with him in his cabin a copy of an excellent and faithful photograph of Caleb Cushing, one of the owners of the James Gray, which was taken during the session of the Charleston Convention, by Quinby & Co., No. 233 King street, and presented by them, through a friend, for that purpose.'

THE INSTITUTION.' The Chiect (Ark.) Press of the lat inst., furnishes accounts of the hanging of four negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of a Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of a Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of a Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of a Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of a Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of a Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of Irishman for is not stated, and the flogging of Irishman for the ling the negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of Irishman for is not stated, and the flogging of Irishman for is not stated, and the flogging of Irishman for is not stated, and it is negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of Irishman for is not stated, and it is necessary to the latinst., furnishes accounts of the hanging of our negroes (what for is not stated,) and the flogging of Irishman for is not stated, and it is necessary to the latinst., furnishes accounts of the

monial.—A list for contributions of ladies exclusively ly consecrated to the redemption of the millions of not exceeding \$1 in each case—can be found in the 'the suffering and the dumb' of our land. All pay-

and reliable information 'that all North Alabama, the strong Democratic region, is almost unanimously opposed to secession, and no doubt is entertained that the State Convention will be carried by the conservative and Union men of the State. tive and Union men of the State.'

The Charleston News asks patronage for a clothing merchant who offers Carolina sable furs and buckskin riding gloves, made by Southern ladies of

On the 4th inst. Gen. Riley, a member of the Georgia Senate, from Lumpkin county, was shot dead in his own residence, at Dahlonego, by T. Davis, with whom he had quarreled some time before.

Two or three fusion journals have the coolness to advise a portion of the Republican Electors to pre-vent the choice of Mr. Lincoln, by voting for some-

body else, even Mr. Douglas, says one writer. Among the new South Carolina pamphlets an-nounced are, 'The Doom of Slavery in the Union: Its Safety out of it'; and also, 'The South should govern the South.'

The South Carolina people shout just now for the 'lone' star. They will find secession a very lone-ly affair in all respects before they get through with it. IT It is stated that the Governor of Georgia submitted his secession message to the secessionists of South Carolina before it was submitted to the Georgia Legislature. The Georgian are much excited sethis step on the part of the Governor.

Let At Vicksburg, Miss., there is a strong disunion aentiment prevailing, which finds expression in curious trides. For instance, a few evenings since, a concert room where a performer introduced himself in the air, 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' which was not on the bills, he was hissed off the stage.

New York, Nov. 20.—More Northerners Expelled from the South. Steamship Augusta, from Savannah, Ga., arrived this morning. She brought back twenty passengers, mostly mechanics, whom the authorities would not allow to land; also three cabin

The Washington correspondent of the New York both double and single entry, desires a situation as a relinquished all idea of issuing his contemplated address or proclamation to the people of the United States in advance of his message to Congress.

BESSIE S. LOCKETT. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Heraid says there will probably be a rupture in the Cabinet on the Secession question.

THE POST-OFFICE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The postage collected in the State of South Carolina for the last year of which we have official returns amounted to \$91,600. The cost of transporting the mails through the State was \$192,217. In Massachusetts, the same year, the post-office receipts were \$532,184, and the expenses \$163,091!

A FENALE DISUNIONIST. On Saturday, the police

ren's Fernay. The only town in the county of Essex, New York, which gave a majority against the Republicans, was North Elba, the residence of the family of John Brown.

Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, rendered memorable by Brown's raid, voted as follows: Douglas, 278;

Bell, 275; Breckinridge, 77 .- Traveller

New York.—The lastest returns make Lincoln's majority in the State 51,766. It will finally rest very near 50,000. Cayuga county, Gov. Seward's home, gives Lincoln 4,000, and the city of Auburn 450 majority. Every town in the county gives Lincoln a

Thanksgiving in California and Illinois Nov. 29th. This day has new been set apart in twenty States, of which four are Southern.

Last week, near Fulton, Mississippi, Susanna

The Liberia packet, Mary Caroline Stevens, sailed from Baltimore a few days since, with 91 pas-

sailed from Baltimore a few days since, with 91 pas-sengers. Of this number, 33 were from Pennsyl-vania, and the Colonization Society has 33 more ap-plications from the same State. California has gone for Lincoln. San Francisco gave him 3000 majority. It was believed that Oregon would go for Lincoln also.

Dr. Thayer, who was driven out of Georgia, a few days ago, by a mob, has returned to his relatives in Grafton. The doctor was not in any sense an of-fensive man, and the outrage upon him was wholly unprovoked.

be paid at the earliest practicable day. Donations The Charleston Courier says: - 'The Cushing Testi- in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause will be faithfulments should be made to EDMUND JACKSON, Treasur-The Louisville Journal claims to have direct er, or E. H. HEYWOOD. General Agent pro tem., 221

SIXTEENTH COURSE. The Introductory Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by Rev.

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, on Sunday evening, 25th inst., in Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Admittance, five cents.

CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

WORCESTER NORTH A S SOCIETY The next Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Fitchburg Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 8th and 9th.

E. H. Herwood, H. Ford Douglass and other speakers will attend.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

Moses H. Mieick, Secretary. HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Wil-

mantic, Ct., the last Sunday, or 28thday, of Novem-H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Friday evening, Nov. Sunday afternoon and eve'g, "

LF A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Harwich, Sunday, " 25.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak at South Danvers, Saturday evening, Dec. 1.

CHARLES SPEAR AND MRS. SPEAR will speak in the Universalist Church, South Reading, next Sabbath afternoon and evening. Subject: The Home and the Prison.

Particular attention paid to the Diagnos and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Orrice House from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M.
Nov. 23.

3m.

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THREE-FOURTHS of all the sickness and suffering in this world are the result of derangement of the physical system, consequent upon a weakness and impaired condition of the natural forces.

The principal vital force is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived from the food we eat: but, if from any cause or derangement, the necessary amount of iron is not taken into the circulation, the whole system suffers, and unless the deficiency is supplied, all the natural powers are weakened, and sometimes to a degree which brings on entire prostration of the physical and mental forces. Then follows every imaginable complaint, all arising, however, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood. Among these are Dyspepsia, Nereous Debility, Lan-

ever, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood. Among these are Dyspepsia, Nerous Debility, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Piles, Skin Diseases of every description, Tendency to Consumption, Weakness of the Sexual Organs, Prolapsus Uteri, and diseases of the female system generally, and all complaints accompanied by weakness or prostration of physical and mental energy. In all these cases, THE PERUVIAN SYRUP has effected the most astonishing cures, and the great secret of the wonderful success is, the simple fact that it at once supplies the deficiency of that indispensable ingredient, Iron in the Blood.

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The statements of cures which are publish-The statements of cures which are pushed in our pamphlet may be relied on as strictly true in every case, in proof of which, we will, at any time, on application, show the original letters and statements of the persons cured.

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PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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P. the very best likeness for which he ever ast. It
will be drawn on stone in the very highest style of
the lithographic art, and copies will be furnished to
subscribers at ONE DOLLAR EACH. C. H. BRAINARD, 322 Washington street, Boston Historical Pictures Retouched. A VOLUME of Miscellanies, in two parts. Part I., Studies. Part II., Fancies. By Mrs. C. H. Dall, suther of 'Woman's Right to Labor.' A volume at once scholarly and popular, instructive and interesting, which is sure of a cordial reception from all readers of the work on 'Labor,' and certain to take a place in our standard literature. 16mo., \$1.

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thor is laboring.'-Norfolk County Journal. By an author whose literary culture, patient in-dustry, and earnest spirit, have deservedly placed her in the front rank of writers. —Bangor Whig.

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positions, theological, moral, historical and speculative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotations from Scripture, without comment; embodying most of the pulpable and striking self-contradictions of the so-called inspired Word of God. Third edition. Price 15 cents, post-paid. Right for a dollar.

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Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found
her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as
it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new
in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to
none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or
out of town.

Beston, May 1, 1880.

For the Liberator. BROWN AND GARIBALDI. We praise thee, Garibaldi! And in the roll of fame, Among her noblest heroes, Shall Europe place thy name.

Among them-far above them :-Thou dost not fight for gain. For crown, or lands, or titles, Or empty glory vain.

The arm that frees thy country, Italia's noblest son, Has over all earth's tyrants A lasting conquest won.

We honor thee, true hero, More than great names of old; Those Greek and Roman warriors,

We henor the true patriot. Who frees his native land: We honor all ye brave ones, Who tyranny withstand.

We watch your progress, eager, As victory marks your way; And read how town, fort, city, Yield to you day by day.

For the hands that help one people Their freedom to regain, Will aid to break those fetters That the poor slave detain

And that glorious Western hero, With the hoary, bleeding head,-Though Slavery killed the body, Yet his spirit is not dead !

And Brown, and Garibaldi,

The champions of this age, Who led the van of Freedom, Shall brighten History's page. For sure as sin is mortal, Must wicked Slavery die, And Freedom smile for ever

On the earth of the Most High. Tenterden (England.) For the Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BY AUGUSTINE CALDWELL. United we stand, divided we fall. Ah, well! let us fall, if that is the fate Of turning from those whose actions we hate; Far better it is to roll in the dust,

Than to place in a union of slave States our trust. A poor, blighted gourd they are at the best; A vale of dry bones, a region unblest; Delightful, indeed, to have such an arm To shield us in danger, and shelter in harm !

No Union,' our motto-no grasping the hand Of merciless tyrants, the scourge of the land; To our friendship and love they forfeit their claim, And why cherish those who tarnish our name? No Union with Slaveholdens! - we boast to ! free,

Then let us, indeed, as we boast truly be ! But, while linked with them, for the Right who can speak ?

Or lend, without peril, a hand to the weak? No Union with SLAVEHOLD as !- we hate the black

Let us cleanse our skirts quickly from tarnish and shame; A land pure and free let us show to the world,

Over which the bright banner of Love is unfurled. Salem, Oct. 31, 1860.

A UTUMN

Now sheaves are slanted to the sun Amid the golden meadows, And little sun-tanned gleaners run To cool them in their shadows; The reaper binds the bearded ear. And gathers in the golden year; And whree the sheaves are glancing. The farmer's heart is dancing.

There pours a glory on the land, Flash'd down from Heaven's wide nortals. As Labor's hand grasps Beauty's hand To vow good will to mortals:

To bless her with a marriage crown, While Labor rises, gleaning Her blessings and their meaning. The work is done, the end is near,

For Beauty, wedded to the Year, Completes herself from Labor : She dons her marriage gems, and then She casts them off as gifts to men, And sunbeam-like, if dimmer, The fallen jewels glimmer.

There is a gush of joy and love, Now giving hands have crowned us; There is a heaven up above, And a heaven here around us ! And Hope, her prophecies complete, Creeps up to pray at Beauty's feet, The perfect Earth rejoices.

When to the Autumn heaven here Its sister is replying, 'Tis sweet to think our Golden Year Fulfils itself in dying ; That we shall find, poor things of breath, Our own soul's loveliness in death. And leave, when God shall find us, Our gathered gems behind us.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER TO REV. DR. BACON. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.: DEAR SIR: Your recent Letter to the Editors of the Independent, touching certain alleged misrepresentations of yourself in the Christian Intelligencer plainly warrants my addressing you through some public medium. I judge so the more, because the illeged misrepresentations are founded upon the refosal, at the late meeting of the American Board, to entertain a proposal which I conceived it was duty to offer, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire and report what further action was necessary, on the part of the Board, in connection with its African missions, to vindicate the honor of Christianity scandslized by the revival of the execrable slave trade. The occasion, I think, presents a legitimate opportunity for me to say certain things, which the ause of truth and humanity-to which we both pro-

fess to be devoted-requires to be honestly spoken. 1. And first, let me say, that the part which I tool at the late meeting of the Board, in endeavoring to procure, from so grave and influential a body, a suitable pronunciation in regard to the slave trade, was deliberately and prayerfully weighed, but not finally determined upon, until I saw clearly that no one els would move in the matter. I am sorry to have to admit, that in the presence of the corporate Board, there seems to be a great fear and reluctance to the introducing of any agitating or unpopular aubjectand it requires, therefore, more courage and self-reli ance, I should rather say more self-forgetting confidence in truth, than most of us are blessed with, to stem the tide of displeasure, and the danger of being put down with sneers as an incontinent agitator, is

enturing such an attempt.

Philadelphia, how some of the members felt on this on Slavery, was so far satisfactory that he did not se naturally hoping that the Prudential Committee should come up. would present a carefully considered special paper on When the Report on that Mission was presented

Fathers of the Board, in order to give expression to be read, supposing that Mr. Wolcott would address some of those emphatic utterances on the subject of Liberty, of which the word Jubilee is so suggestive, will the Association as set forth in the last* of those Resbe likely to offer something worthy of the churches that support the Board, in which all can unite as exto know he was desirous to obtain from the Board, in pressing the voice of a Christian People, outraged by connection with a discontinuance of the Cherokee the impunity afforded to such an execrable traffic Mission, a new declaration of hostility to slavery."

And on the morning of the third day, finding that sociation of Illinois satisfactorily answered, and that nothing was forth-coming through any official channo further action of the Board was deemed necessanel, I obtained the ear of the President, and stated ry.' It was then that I seized, what I saw would be that I had a brief paper of inquiry and suggestion, the last opportunity, to rise to a point of order, and getting it, which I would accordingly read.

taken but a minute, and which might then have been ber not on the Prudential Committee, or not entrustreferred, according to order, to the suitable Commited with something by the Prudential Committee, to tee. Baffled, however, in this, I laid my paper of in- be ever so in order as to be able to submit any proposiquiry and suggestion before the Business Committee, tion to the consideration of the Board. with the request that it might be brought up in order, Just then, while the floor was mine, and I was before the Board. That Committee, after consulta- submitting to the Chair, for a new decision, the point tion, submitted the paper to the Committee on the of order by which I had been silenced the day before, African Missions, which latter Committee reported Mr. Wolcott interrupted me, and made a speech in the evening without any allusion to my inquiry, or prove that I was out of order, although speaking to a to the slave-trade, or slavery.

while the question before the House was upon the point of order went by.

adoption of the Report just made, I gained the floor,

3. I come now, my brother, to what I suppose to accordance with all previous usages of the Board, and tertain my last proposition for the appointment of Philadelphia, with instructions to take such action an unwillingness to allow the American Board to beas, in their judgment, its relations to their work, as a come abolitionized. Board of Missions, shall seem to demand; and that a Had the action proposed originated with a conser of slavery.

support of this amendment, when I was interrupted | But now, deprecate it as you may, the refusal at at the instance of several gentlemen on the platform, this meeting to issue a remonstrance against the reand finally it was ruled by the President that I was viving slave trade, is construed by the country just as out of order, on the ground that speaking to such an the similar refusal of the Diocesian Convention of amendment to the Report of a Committee could not New York is construed, as moral cowardice, a virtual be in order. Dr. Anderson, however, at the sugges- betrayal of the interests of humanity, and a shameful tion of Mr. Child, read from manuscript so much of shrinking from Christian duty. the Prudential Committee's Report as touched upon the Philadelphia slave-trade Memorial; upon which, tion of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency by the I stated that it would have been more satisfactory people-is to prevent the South from arguing, if there had the information been given before, and that I be such a reluctance to pronounce upon the African would now take occasion to offer this Resolution; slave trade by a great Missionary Body that meets, in that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair that same slave trade, its most formidable obstacle to inquire and report what further action, if any, be to the Christianization of Africa, and that, also, by

that doubt? He and I—and the credit of the Board rived." no less —greatly needed such a benefit then, with none seemingly to back us, and I not allowed to utter the in the same number of the Independent that contains brief reasons which I had to give, why the wise men of the from the East in the Board, and the wise men of the a test-question before the public mind, or a great evil West should calmly inquire—and report what further is threatening to spread in a community, and any action should be adopted by the Board to vindicate body of men, professing eminently to be the representation. the tarnished honor of American Christianity.

few words in favor of my proposition, to have pro-cured the appointment of such a Committee, that might the strongest affirmation.' have saved the honor of the Board, and have reflected to your credit for consistency. Surely, then, it and to speak of your own attitude towards Abolition-

of the slave-trade on this platform, it is in order when sin, to be desisted from at once. he has the floor upon a lawful amendment or Resoluif he has a burden, let him deliver himself.

had to say to me, sorrowing, as he did upon the ad-journment that evening, Sir, I wish to shake hands with you, and say, how different a reception your res- But it is for us to live and learn, and to be constantly

Board should express an opinion on slavery or the under God, in faithfully carrying out the sentiments slave-trade, but because he honestly believed that of the People, from whom the Board sprung. Mr. Cheever was out of order, and that a disorderly peech or motion would answer no good purpose.'

Here is an implication that, in the opinion of Mr. the case? They are these: Friday, Mr. Wolcott in over the stoutest will, and against which the attendance upon the Board, and taking it for granted that a member of the General Association of Illiois-which had sent up a strong Resolution to the Board upon ' the divorce of slaveholding from Christianity in the Churches of the Cherokee nation'-he would be foremost in calling for what that resolution urges, viz: 'a free declaration of principles against clavery, as a testimony of the Board to that great Cause which now involves the deepest interests of

I was hoping that the Prudential Committee of the To my surprise he said, that the acceptance, by the -after the evidence they had last year at Cherokee Missionaries of the Goodwater Declaration subject, and after the explicit testimony furnished the propriety of urging a new declaration of principles this year. by our African missionaries, as to the on that subject at this time. My reply was, that disastrous effects of an evil, which, they say, we ought to seize any lawful occasion to procure a tes-'is doing more to counteract our labors, and hinder timony from the Board against slaveholding, and that the Christianization of Africa, than all others com-lined, the evil of slavery and the slave-trade, "-I was off in such an attempt when the Cherokee Mission

this subject, which, being adopted by the Board, on the morning of Friday, Mr. Wolcott inquired if should go forth as the indignant but grave protest of the Resolutions of the General Association of Illinois Missionary Christianity against the vilest traffic had been read to the Board. When it was replied ever engaged in by any people, civilized or savage. that they had been before the Committee, bu At least, I said to myself, one of the Corporate not been read to the Board, I at once moved that they

in ships launched, fitted and furnished for their worse than pirate voyages, in our own American waters.

But in this rational conjecture, I was disappointed.

But in this rational conjecture, I was disappointed. on the part of some of the churches and ministers that to a personal explanation. I reviewed the ruling of wanted the information, and had no other way of the previous day, stated briefly the facts in regard to getting it, which I would accordingly read.

Mre at once I was interrupted, and not allowed either to state the point of inquiry, which would have be possible, if such a ruling prevailed, for any mem-

o the slave-trade, or slavery.

Not thus to be frustrated in my honest purpose of which, by universal parliamentary usage, is always in having something submitted to the Board touching the order. Stopped thus, and deprived of the floor, I slave-trade, immediately upon the silencing of the could not get it again for that meeting, already near person (Dr. T. P. Knox of Boston) whom you call its close, without the appearance of just such rudeness a brawler,' by your asking for a police-man, and as that by which I had been interrupted, and so the

and moved as an amendment to that Report, -in strict be the real reason for the refusal of the Board to enwith universal parliamentary order,-the following Committee to inquire and report at the next annual recommendation, viz: That the Secretaries be re- meeting what more can be done by the Board to vinquested to inform this Board in regard to the dispo- dicate the honor of Christianity, as concerned in the sal made of the Memorial to Congress upon the sub- American revival of the African slave trade. The ject of the African slave-trade, which was referred true reason, I apprehend, lies in what was intimated to the Prudential Committee at the last meeting in to me, by one of the officers of the Corporation, viz:

Special Committee of three be appointed by the vative member of the Board, or had yourself, for in-Chair to consider and report to this meeting what stance, proposed the same thing in the same phrase further action is necessary, on the part of this Board, ology, the Committee of Inquiry would have been to vindicate the honor of Christianity scandalized by quickly granted, and all but a few fossilized respecthe revival of the execrable slave-trade as a feeder tabilities would have thanked God that a step had been taken by the American Board, at its great Jubilee I was proceeding in order with a few remarks in in the City of the Pilgrims, in the right direction.

tative men of Christianity, decline publicly and clear-It was in your power at that juncture, by a very ly to express any opinion about it, this want of asser-

would have been but magnanimous and wise in you ism, and to show how yourself and other brethren to have expressed your doubt of the wisdom and fair- have been inevitably put into false positions, by your ness of the treatment given to my proposal.

At least you might have said—'Mr. President and principle of Christian Abolitionism, viz: that all sla hostility to being Abolitionists, and to the underlying Brethren, discussion here must be free. This is no erry, as Dr. Symington of Glasgow has lately put it, place for the gag-law, nor is the Jubilee the time for is sinful—that slaveholding is sin in itself, a wrong, it. If the brother wishes to ventilate his abhorrence and a crime, and ought, therefore, like every other

There is always power in a wrong principle, or in tion. I will not aid him in getting up a debate here, an assumed attitude of antagonism to a right princifor I don't agree with him as to its expediency; but ple, to carry those who hold it further than they inf he has a burden, let him deliver himself.

Much less time would have been consumed by nlwould fain disavow. While, on the other hand, there lowing me to give my brief reasons for raising such is equal power in a right principle, held persistently, mmittee, than was spent in 'choking them off'; to elevate and advance to positions in morals and reand both yourself and I, and all the Board, would ligion which once would not have been deemed at-have felt better; and the worthy English brother tainable. Marked instances of this are not wanting from Montreal, John Dougall, Esq., would not have in our day, in the case of Political Parties, Societies

olution would have met before the London Missionary Society.'

2. A word now as to the meeting of the Board on Friday morning, in regard to which you say, that both love for the services it has rendered in the cause both love for the services it has rendered in the cause having left the house, 'I have no personal knowledge of God and humanity, bear in mind the principle so what was said and done by Mr. Wolcott. I only happily expressed by Father Keep in his late paper of know, that if he called Mr. Henry T. Cheever to order, it was not because he was unwilling that the and that the safety of the Board for the future lies,

God and truth only are absolutely unchangeable

And I will say, in closing a letter which I could wish might have been made shorter, let us be warned by the late pregnant saying of the present masterly Wolcott, and of yourself also, I was making a disor-statesman of United Italy, (Count Cavour,) THERE IS derly speech or motion. What, then, were the facts in IN THE NATURE OF EVENTS A LOGIC WHICH TRIUMPHS BEST INTENTIONS ARE POWERLESS.

Your co-laborer in the Gospel, and in the cause of Humanity, HENRY T. CHEEVER.

Jewett City, Ct., Nov. 8, 1860. • 3. Resolved, That we regard it as demanded alike by the Gospel and humanity, and an object of intense desire, in view of the existing state of the national mind, the demand and associations of the approach-Cause which now involves the deepest interests of desire, in view of the existing state of the national humanity,"—I sought that brother on Thursday, and asked if he should not take occasion, in connection with the Report on the Cherokee Mission, to make an emphatic atterance on the subject of Liberty.

See Mr. Bushnell's letter of date May 10, 1860, Gibson, West Africa, in the Tract Journal, Boston.

*LIBERTY OR DEATH' -- ESCAPE OF THE
FUGITIVE -- A THRILLING SKETCH.

We give another extract from the new Anti-Slavery novel, entitled 'Harrington,' just published by Thayer & Eldridge, Boston. Antony, a slave, having been unmercifully scourged by his owner, resolved on having 'liberty or death,' and accordingly fled into an adjacent swamp. After many perilous adventures—Rushing on, haggard with apprehension and desperate resolution, with his teeth set, his large nostrils dilated, and his glaring eyes roving warily about him, he came to a plantation divided from the one he was on by a hedge of the osage-orange, and with a similar hedge skirting the road. To break through this would be difficult, so he took the road and ran on, with the fresh wind of the coming morning blowing upon him, and increasing his fear with the thought of the new dangers the daybreak would bring. It was a large plantation, and it took him some time to arrive at its terminus, at which a road diverged from the one on which he was journeying. He reached this road, and there, clad in shabby light clothes, and coming down the path, not three yards distant from him, was a man!

Antony swung up his club, and stood with opened nostrils and glaring eyee, his black face alive with the decks, and presently up shot a sheeting burst of

ll.

'See here, nigger,' he said, in a stern, strident Even in that awful moment, Antony did not los

He drew a revolver from his breast, and held it fallen and broken, setting fire to a pool of turpen-idly, watching the fugitive with a scowl. Sense tine which had leaked from a barrel on the after flickered through the mind of Antony. Here was a deek, and the fire spreading at once to the barrel, it chance to give his captor the slip when he reached watching him, he heard the screamed order to re-

He flung his club away.
with ye, Marster,' he said, sullenly. 'I'll go with ye The man put up his pistol.
'What's yer name, boy?' he asked.

Bill, Marster.'
Bill, eh? You're the Fugitive Slave Bill, I

said on either side. Meanwhile, around them the instant he sprang backward, and rushing through pallor of the sky lightened into daybreak; horns the crowd, kicked off his shoes, and leaped into the

huge monster, puffing, and snorting, and clanking. against the fiery glow, and figures jumping into the vomiting clouds of black smoke, and lifting and water—which was already dotted with dark, swimwashing back the drifting trees and logs and refuse
on the shining surge. Then a dream of hurry and
tumult, a great heaving mass, a swarm of people,
an air blind with light and heavy with smoke, a
roar of voices laughing, and talking, and halloning,
would not hale him back to the bondage from which roar of voices laughing, and talking, and hallooing, would not hale him back to the bondage from which the clanging of a bell, piles of cotton and goods of he was struggling away. Turning again, he swam

Somehow, a minute afterward, he found himself clambering in, remained still, and listened. He had out on the edge of the deck, sick and dizzy, steadying himself against a heap of bales, and looking still going on, and presently he heard the tramp of still going on, and presently he heard the tramp of the two men as they moved away forward. Raising guid surges under a large, low, yellow moon. Logs and trees and masses of chaff and refuse lifted blackly in the tawny light on the long swells. All around the water fled by, churned into a mill-race of seething froth and foam. Beyond was a huge steamboat; black smoke trailing from its double funnels; fire flaring from them and from its escape-pipes; balls of light gleaming from banging lanterns here and there; light streaming out from the rows of oblong windows, and from every hole and cranny; the strong current beaten up into a flood of foam ing from the water in all directions. Logsing at open, and nerved to desperation, and almost chokthe water. Far away were low, black shores, with
here and there a gaunt spectral tree, and dull lights have feet making no sound, and, unseen by any one, on the mighty tide of a river so intent was the general gaze on the conflagration

still more tensely overstrung with the terrible labors of his journey through the morass—overstrung both in body and spirit, as few but slaves ever are—he had sunk back, now that a season of relaxation had come, into lassitude as excessive as were the fatigues and agitations of which it was the reaction. Safe for the present, with no immediate stimulus to urge him into activity, he lay, body and spirit, as in the sentient sleep of the tomb.

Toward morning, he sank away again into a heavy dreamless slumber. Once during the day he dreamed that he was aroused by some one whom he did not recognize, and bidden to come along and get something to eat. In his dream he tried to shake the stuper from his bleared eyes, which even the

did not recognize, and olders to come along and get home the general properties of the stupor from his dream he tried to shake in the stupor from his bleared eyes, which even the dim light among the bales pained, and to obey. But the drowse was heavy upon him, and he could only mumble out that he didn't want to eat, and the dream instantly dissolved in oblivion. He was left undisturbed, for his captor was not without pity for him, and saw that he was terribly fatigued.

But late that night, when midnight was two hours gone, and the moon was westering palely from the sky, the trump of Liberty or Death sounded again in the ear of the fugitive, and his spirit arose from its tomb. A hand shook him, a voice shouted in his ear that they were near the city, and instantly springing to his feet, with fresh blood leaping through his veins, with new pulses throbbing in his hand, and touching the spot, found that it was wet, and all his faculties awake and alive, and sheart, and all his faculties awake and alive, and springing to his feet, with fresh blood leaping through his veins, with new pulses throbbing in his heart, and all his faculties awake and alive, and armed with the utmost conning, their fullest courage, and their most desperate resolution, he followed his captor out on-deck. The boat was within a mile of the city, which lay beyond a forest of masts and hulls, and scattered lights hung in the rigging, or glimmering on the levee, dark and silent, with its roofs and spires massed against the purple sky, and glittering in the moon. The night was hot and still, and a heavy languor hung over the great breadth of regular rolling swells. Ships lay at anchor all about the stream, lifting with the lifting of the surge, and here and there a flat-hoat with lights on board, and the men plying their long sweeps, laxily steered its way on the drift between the hulls. Antony watched the scene, with his heart fiercely beating at the thought of the coming trial.

and squealing, he knew that a rat bad of the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he started a little at the new danger of poison, he sterked to keep awake now as long and the nound, he could hear the ould have now as long as he could. He did not know how long he here could hear the necesant snort, snort, of a steambout, with the lorigon, with a mute, flushed face, and the horizon, with a mute, flushed face, and the horizon, with a mute, flushed face, and the horizon, with a mute, flushed face, and the vessel is feet, capering like a madman, and brandens, the captain turned again, the purple sky, and steep the tow of a steam-tug, and so not yet out of

shably light clothes, and coming down the path, not three yards distant from him, was a man!

Antony swung up his club, and stood with opened nostrils and glaring eyes, his black face alive with given courage. The man halted, and looked at him with a sullen seowl. In the blank pause, all life seemed to have died from the air, and the moon lay faded in a vacant sky, aghast and gray in the pale light of the morning. The man was a large, gaunt fellow, with a harsh and sallow tacitum face, but to the dark, half-demented fancy of the fugitive, he dimly seemed a devil, and the place was still vaguely hell.

'See here, nigger,' he said, in a stern, strident voice, 'yer a runaway. There's their name as owns yer on yer collar, and I know Lafitte Brothers, New bent on getting away from him, he saw him start Orleans, want yer. I'm goin' down in the first back and shout with terror. With his eye fixed boat, and yer comin' with me, right away, and no fuss. What yo' say, nigger?'

He drew a revolver from his breast, and held it idly, watching the fugitive with a scowl. Sense thickned through the mind of Antony. Here was deek and the fire spreading at once to the barrel it. had burst and flooded the boat with flame. Still watching him, he heard the screamed order to reverse the engines, and amidst howls and cries of anguish and despair, and cursing and praying, and the heavy thump of men and women falling in swoon upon the deck, or trampling and fighting over each other in their frantic desperation, while the advancing flame leaped and writhed, cracking and beginning the conditions of the con suppose,' said the man, with a dull grin.

Yes, Marster.'

Well, Bill, I collect bills for a livin', and I for it was but one—standing still, with his eye rivreckon I've collected you, Bill. Hope I'll collect
something on yer, too. Come along.'

Antony followed him. Not a word further was

he has but one—stanton, he heard the ponderous clank,
the long wash and wallow, and felt the boat drift
backward to gain the middle of the stream. That

sounded over the plantations; the black gangs were coming forth into the field on every side; the birds darted and sang; the fragrant wind blew freshly from the east, and the life of day began anew.

Weary, and sore, and aching, with insane fancies this tricity through the horrible letharcy which was behind him, and all the illuminated ships at the every suddent of the lever, seeing at a glance the burning mass drift behind him, and all the illuminated ships at the every suddent library which hour. intting through the norrible lethargy which was behind him, and all the illuminated ships at the creeping on his mind, Antony followed his tacitum captor, and just as the rising sun shot a low, broad spiendor over the landscape, they came to a solitary water, he saw the boat clanking backward, with landing-place, with a shanty and a wood-pile, on the border of the wide, gleaming river.

It was all a dim, dread dream. In it came a huge more tree processing and clanking the control of the wide and control of the clanging of a bell, piles of cotton and goods of all sorts, the clank of engines, the wallowing of water, ponderous snorting, and heaving, and surging, all mixed together in inextricable confusion, and he who dreamed it vaguely knew that he was sitting, like one drugged, on a heaving deck, with heaps of merchandise around him. Gradually he sank away into a still heavier lethargy, in which everything became even more dim and distant, and from thence he slid into a blank and stupid sleep.

Once again the dream seemed to swim heavily into that death-like slumber—a vague, spectral dream, in which some one gave him a hunch of corn bread, which he ate slowly in a glimmering light, remotely conscious of a dark figure standing near, of distant voices, a far-off snorting and clanking, a shuddering motion beneath him, and formless bulks around him. Presently, it drowsily dissolved into darkness and silence.

Like one who devense of arreline between the redected glare of the water, he read on the stern, in white letters, the words, 'Soliman, Boston.' His heart throbbed wildly; and clinging to

the honor of Christianity as involved in the African slave-trade.

In your letter to the Editors of the Independent, you say—'It is true that the Rev. Henry T. Chever did not succeed in getting up a debate. I cannot recollect his various attempts, nor how they were disposed of, though in one instance I had a doubt whether lews treated wisely, or indeed with perfect fairness.'

Now, my brother, I respectfully submit, if you had a foubt! He and I—and the credit of the Board themselves, which caling themselves of the charm of that name, during all their recent sessions persistently ignored the spirit of hat doubt? He and I—and the credit of the Board themselves, which the charm of that name is designed.

In your letter to the Editors of the Independent, to the ropening of this trade, and may demand that it be made legitimate, and freed from all its present disabilities.

Like one who dreams of awaking, he awoke again, and stupidly strove to remember where he was, and what had befallen him. In the dull gleam during the total the ropening of this trade, and freed from all its present of a hanging lantern, he saw masses of bales and boxes, casks and furniture, and miscellaneous merchanging boat, he listened to the talking on the deck above him, and presently was, and what had befallen him. In the dull gleam boxes, casks and furniture, and miscellaneous merchanging boat, he listened to the talking on the deck above him, and presently again, and stupidly strove to remember where he was, and what had befallen him. In the dull gleam boxes, casks and dimension, the recollence was a submit and the freed from all its present of a hanging lantern, he saw masses of bales and boxes, casks and durniture, and miscellaneous merchanging boat, he listened to the talking on the deck above him, and presently heard a voice say:

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Auxiliance of the Auxiliance of the water, and esternity strove to remember where he again, and stupidly strove to remember where he addition of a hanging lantern, he sa

the strong current beaten up into a flood of foam ing from the water in all directions. Looking at beneath its wheel; and the darks and the lights of the deck, he saw that the hatch nearest him was

glimmering. He was on the mighty tide of a river which ran through hell.

Siek and dizzy, and with a horror on his mind, he staggered back with the heavy drowse on all his faculties, through the tortuous lane of cotton-bales, and sinking down on one of them, fell into his former lethargy.

He did not sleep through the night, but lay in utter torpor, thinking of nothing, fearing and hoping nothing, only vaguely conscious of where he was, and of the forms around him. Overstrung for many years with the unnatural toils of a slave, and in a moment he began to grope for a hiding-place. He was in a sort of square well, formed by the still more tensely overstrung with the terrible labors of his journey through the morass—overstrung both

Who'll be mean enough to do it? That was his constant thought now, and it came in these wed to his mind. He knew the penaltog in any captain who took away a fugitive in He had thought of them before, but di they came to him vividly, and he was resolved to remain in the hold as must leave his hiding-place, and face. His plan was to tell him all he had su him his wounds and scars, to beg him or not to send him back to the hell he Who would do it? from. Who would do it? W after all I've gone through? enough to do it?

enough to do it?

Soon the motion of the versel threw him, already sickened by the horrible smells and closeness of the hold, into agonics of sea-sickness, and he hay a the bales vomiting violently, and feeling as it is soil were rending his aching body assader, and by, he crawied down into the well-like c under the hatch, where there was a little more to breathe in, and there he lay, without food, out drink, almost without air, for three days.

Days of sickness too loathsome to be deep dreadful for permitted largers.

too dreadful for permitted language to c Days of utter prostration, of griping p wrenching convulsions, of horror indescritortured death-in-life. Days when the outrid air was sucked into the feebl were some strangling substance; when the would burst the bosom, and the bosom la though it were loaded down with tons Days when sleep came down like a weight upon the brain, and struggled with infernal nd was broken to fight off an ever-return of rats—invisible vermin that swarmed over his visible body when it lay still, and were squeaking and pattering off in the sightles a ness when he feebly flung about his limbs to them away. Days whose mad, disgustful he was desperately borne for the was desperately owner for the nope of merty, for the hatred of slavery—borne till he could bear it to longer, and he resolved to beat upon the batch, and

ery aloud, and let those above him know what a hell of agony raged beneath their feet. How long he had been immured he did not know. Count time by anguish, and it might he centuries. Fearful of discovering himsel was too far from the land from which he he be returned, he had resolved to endure til ance became impossible. For this he had clarg to life, for this he had silently borne the horrors of his tomb, for this he had striven a hundred times against desire to end his imprisonment aloud to those above him. and gradual giddiness were stealing upon h the instinct of his soul told him death was near, he roused himself for the long-deferred cfor

The ship was staggering heavily, and he heard the trampling of feet on the deck, as, with dizzily rei ing brain, he feebly and slowly crawled up hands and knees. His strength was almost An infant newly born could have been hard helpless than he found himself. He sle one hand to lay it on the bales beside him a few inches like something over which he had a command—and it fell heavily, and losing his la ance, he tumbled down on his side. An awali fe ing stole across his mind that he long—that his resolution had onlived his physical powers. Turning over on his back, feebly panting, slowly sufficeating, he drew in his breath for a wilder y for help. It rushed from him in a home whistling whisper. His voice had left him?

He lay still now, painfully breathing, but a signed to die. Quietly—quietly—the fears and disires of the present, the hopes of the future with drew, and the vision of all his past floated so through his tranquil brain. It faded, and he rushing on a fast-rushing tide, and dilated with a and joy ineffable began to glow and spread divide through his being with the vague beamer of a transcendant life afar. All fie and sorrowful passions and emotions gon of pain and horror and disgust fled happier, greater, nobler than he had ever dramed he lay swiftly drifting to the last repos

What sound was it that jarred so dully on in failing ear? What sudden light was it that fall upon him? What faces were those that looked on him so strangely from above, and vanished with cries that brought down darkness and silence on him once more?

O blue sky of the nineteenth century, what is this? O pale, fresh light streaming into the no-some hold, what is this? O wonder-stricken, siket faces, gazing aghast upon that swart and leatheone figure lying in the shallow well, with an iron collar on its neck; what does it mean?

The men stood staring at the motionless body on the bales below them, and then, lost in a trance of wonder, stared at each other. Their wild amaze-ment at the sight which met their eyes when they had unbattened the hatch, had burst forth in one cry, and then left them still and domb. Pros there was a sound of heavy, hurrying feet, and th captain, a short, powerfull his sun-burnt face, reached the hold, looked in turned livid with rage, slapped his straw hat down on his head with both hands, and rushed away cursing and raving like a madman. It was highly natural. A commercial Christian of the nineteenth natural. A commercial Christian of the nin century breed, the captain had been educ think of nothing but his ship and trade, and his special reflection was of the penalties that would ensue if it became known that he had carried away a slave from New Orleans.

Recovering from their amazement, the sailors, with uncouth and profane ejaculations of h and pity, lifted the inanimate body of Antony even to their rude sensibilities, out of They had hardly laid it on deck when the capt came rushing back again, shouting with eatists order for a look-out up aloft, with the hope of meting some vessel bound for the city he had left, that would take the slave back. Then giving the pastrate hodge of fevines high. trate body a furious kick, he rushed away again storming and stamping and swearing.
At the direction of the mate, the sailors took the

faintly-breathing body of Antony forward galley, where the black cook busied himself riving the fugitive. Half a dozen times a day the captain came to the spot where the feeble man ed, and glared at him without saying a word On the third day, Antony being the able to stand and talk, the captain demanded him Feehly standing before him, with all the vigor ciated form, and with the det

gone from his emaciated form, and with the feet marks of awful suffering graven on his wasted his eaments, Antony told his story. imploring the captain in earnest and broken tone not to send him back, the mate, who steed by turned away with his mouth twitching, saving was a damned shame. The captain harst into a fit of passion, and stamped on the deck, gesticulating * A dumned shame, is it, Mr. Jones? he roard with clenched hands. erfectly livid with rage.

A blasted nigger to smuggle his ngly ar-rd my brig! What d'ye think they'll say eass aboard my brig! about it at Orleans, and what'll they do about i Mr. Jones? And what'll Atkins say when he hen of it, Mr. Jones! and a load of cotton ahead from the very houses; and a load of cotton arous near curse. Mr. Jones! Look at the name of the house on his neck, man. Blast ve,' he howled, tuning upon Antony, and shaking both fists at him. 13 send ye back, you beggar, if they were to fry your own black blood when they got ye! Sad back? If I don't, may I be eternally

He finished the sentence by a gasp, noth elenched fists into the haggard at face of the fugitive, who fell to the with blood. Shouting and cursing, captain leaped on him, and seizing him by the ha heat his head against the planks; then j

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